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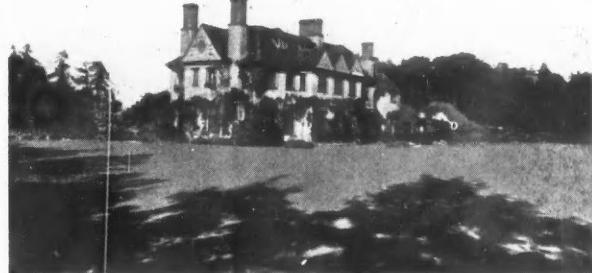
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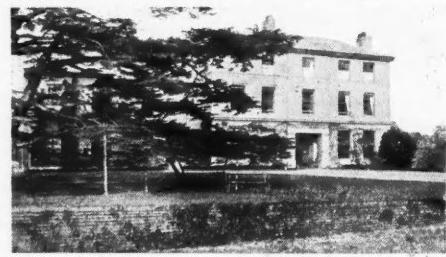
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For SALE,

A CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE

beautifully placed in park-like surroundings, with southerly aspect and extensive views. It is in excellent order and has modern conveniences, including lavatory basins in all bedrooms, electric light, etc.

Three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms.

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Ample stabling and garage accommodation. Matured grounds shaded by very fine specimen cedars, conifers and other trees. Walled kitchen garden, etc.

Beautifully Timbered Parklands of nearly 40 Acres

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (13,830.)

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Near Kennels of West Norfolk Hunts.

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with period features. Well placed in the centre of the property, approached by a long carriage drive with Lodge entrance.

Four reception, twelve bedrooms, three bathrooms; electric light, etc.

Matured old Grounds.

Two Farms (Let). Five Cottages.**Price only £8,000
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In beautiful undulating country. Near the coast.

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Standing on sandstone subsoil facing South, and carefully modernised



Loung hall, four reception rooms, thirteen bedrooms, six bathrooms.

Co.'s Electricity, Central Heating, etc.

GARAGE. FOUR COTTAGES. CAPITAL FARMERY. Delightful matured gardens, pasture, arable, and a considerable area of woodland.

FOR SALE WITH 200 ACRES

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Well placed in beautiful moorland scenery with particularly fine views.

For SALE, a

**DELIGHTFUL
OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE.**

Four reception, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms. Electric light, etc.

Stabling. Farmery. Two cottages.

Small farm, the remainder being moorland and woods, intersected by a stream; in all about

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350ft. up, with very fine views.



For SALE, this stone-built

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Electric Light, Central Heating throughout

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Well-timbered grounds, with lawns, walled kitchen garden, hanging woodland, paddocks, etc.; in all about

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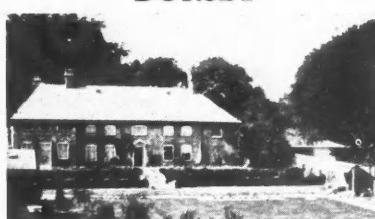
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For SALE,

**A Charming Old House of
Georgian Type**

standing in well-timbered surroundings approached by a carriage drive, and containing:

Four reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, etc.

Modern conveniences, including electric light.

Good stabling. Garage.

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Pleasant gardens with terraces, lawns, partly walled kitchen garden, etc., the remainder being excellent pastureland; in all about

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A LOVELY OLD ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE

*of historical interest,
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panelling, etc., and
enjoying the advantage
of modern conveniences.*

Lounge hall, four reception, Fifteen bedrooms, Four bathrooms.

**QUEEN ANNE DOWER
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Stabling, cottages, etc.

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Within easy reach of PETERSFIELD.

**A PARTICULARLY CHARMING OLD
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DIGNIFIED OLD GROUNDS

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GOOD VIEWS.
EXCELLENT GROUNDS.

LAKE OF HALF-AN-ACRE.

GOLF TEN MINUTES.
LOUNGE HALL,
FOUR RECEPTION,
FIFTEEN BED AND DRESSING,
FOUR BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.
AMPLE WATER.
MODERN DRAINAGE.



HALL WITH GALLERY.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH ABOUT EIGHTEEN ACRES

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delightfully situated in WELL-TIMBERED OLD-WORLD GARDENS with tennis courts and containing

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Three bathrooms,
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AMIDST OPEN COMMONLANDS.



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in admirable order, standing on SANDY SOIL, approached by PRIVATE ROAD and containing

Nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, two halls, three reception rooms and good offices; electric lighting, Co.'s water, central heating.

FINE OLD BARN, part used as DANCE ROOM; GARAGE, farmery and two cottages.

Well-timbered grounds with FINE OLD WALLED GARDEN, tennis lawn, orchard, two copses, the remainder grassland; in all nearly

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Many panelled rooms, remarkable open fireplaces, fine plaster ceilings, oak floors.

Appreached through lime avenue, it contains: The great hall and suite of oak-panelled reception rooms, three bathrooms, gallery or ballroom, eleven bedrooms (more easily arranged), up-to-date offices. Main electric light and power, central heating, constant hot water, telephone. GRAND OLD TITHE BARN, STABLING, GARAGE, STONE-BUILT AND TILED; IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

Home farm.

Cottages.

330 ACRES.

FOR SALE.

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BETWEEN THE NEW FOREST AND THE SOLENT.



In a beautiful position close to first-class yacht anchorage.

A CHARMING OLD HOUSE containing three reception rooms, billiard room, eight bedrooms, three bathrooms. All Company's services and central heating; garage for four cars, capital farm and buildings, chauffeur's house, four small cottages.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND VALUABLE PASTURELAND.

ABOUT 53 ACRES.

ATTRACTIVE PRICE FOR FREEHOLD,
OR HOUSE AND GROUNDS WOULD BE LET, UNFURNISHED, ON LEASE.

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WITH RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER
PREFERABLY GEORGIAN

FIRST-CLASS SHOOTING ESSENTIAL

GOOD PRICE PAID FOR RIGHT PROPERTY

FOR AN APPLICANT

WITHIN 20-25 MILES OF LONDON IN SURREY, MIDDLESEX OR HERTS

12-14 BEDROOMED HOUSE WITH
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NEAR A COMMON OR OPEN SPACE

NO LIMIT TO FIGURE PAID

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OLD STONE BUILT MANOR IN CENTRE OF WARWICKSHIRE HUNT
MIDWAY BETWEEN BANBURY AND WARWICK. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED WITH PLEASING VIEWS.

CONTAINING OLD OAK TIMBERING AND MODERN CONVENiences

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.

NINE BEDROOMS.

TWO BATHROOMS.

EXCELLENT RANGE OF STABLING WITH TWELVE LOOSE BOXES

TWO GARAGES.

TWO MEN'S ROOMS.

FIVE BEDROOMS, COTTAGE WITH BATHROOM.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS WITH TENNIS COURTS, ALSO FIRST-CLASS PASTURELAND, IN ALL ABOUT 130 ACRES
(producing a very good income).

Hunting with the Warwickshire and within easy reach of the Grafton and Heythrop Hunts

RECENTLY PLACED IN THE MARKET. FOR SALE AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE

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UNIQUE POSITION OVERLOOKING FAMOUS TRAINING GROUNDS. Newmarket about one mile, Cambridge about twelve miles. Attractive REDBRICK RESIDENCE, planned on two floors only, in the Tudor style, up to date and in first-rate order throughout. Entrance and lounge halls, three reception rooms, cloakroom, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms; winter garden and compact domestic offices. Electric light from private plant. Companies' water and gas. Central heating. Garage for four cars. Stabling for six with men's rooms over surrounding a paved yard. Cottage and laundry. Delightful gardens with spreading lawns and tennis court, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, beech plantation, and old kitchen garden. IN ALL JUST OVER SIX ACRES. (A feature of the Property is the squash court with bathroom adjoining.) (14,415 a.)

JUST IN THE MARKET, WITHIN TWO MILES OF GOODWOOD.—Dignified Georgian RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER, standing in a fold of the South Downs, in a beautiful position. The house has been improved and modernised regardless of expense and is in first-rate order throughout. Entrance hall, five reception rooms, fourteen bedrooms, six bathrooms, model domestic offices with servants' hall. Central heating throughout. Companies' electric light. Modern drainage. Garage for six cars. Range of stabling. Small home farm and entrance lodge. Delightful gardens and grounds planned to gain full advantage of its exceptional situation, with spreading lawns, rose garden and two hard tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, paddock and woodland; in all about 40 ACRES. (More land up to 100 acres might be had.) FOR SALE FREEHOLD. (13,820.)

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FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE. IN WEALD OF KENT.
London 45 minutes by rail. Oxted five miles distant.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL APPOINTED PROPERTY IN A BEAUTIFUL AND RURAL LOCALITY

Garages, cottage and two flats. Fine stabling for 20 horses.

FINE RESIDENCE OF TUDOR CHARACTER

GALLERIED HALL.

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

SIXTEEN BEDROOMS.

SEVEN BATHROOMS.

TILED PLUNGE BATH.

NURSERY SUITE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

COMPANIES' WATER.

CENTRAL HEATING.

PASSENGER LIFT.

LOVELY GROUNDS WITH SPREADING LAWNS, ROSE AND FORMAL GARDENS.

UNIQUE COVERED TENNIS COURT, FORMERLY RIDING SCHOOL

FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD WITH 25 ACRES

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£2,950. 3½ ACRES.

(More available.)

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Near; 500FT. UP; HUNTING 3 PACKS, etc).—A particularly attractive COTSWOLD RESIDENCE.

Hall, billiard room, 3 reception, bath, 8 bedrooms. Electric light. Main water and gas. Central heating. DELIGHTFUL TERRACED PLEASURE GROUNDS excellent tennis lawn with stone pavilion, etc.

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PRIVATE TROUT FISHING

Under 40 minutes London.

CHARACTER RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 4 baths, 10 bedrooms; electric light and power; all main conveniences.

Garages. Stabling. 2 cottages.

LOVELY OLD-WORLD GROUNDS

intersected by STREAM with WATERFALL.

30 ACRES.

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4½ OR 40½ ACRES.

TO BE LET, OR FOR SALE.

BERKELEY HUNT

XVIITH CENTURY MANOR HOUSE.

4 reception, bathroom, 8 bedrooms, 3 attics.

Electric light. Council's water.

Stabling for 6. Garages. 2 cottages optional.

Lovely old grounds, remarkably well timbered.

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BARGAIN PRICE. 35 OR 68 ACRES.

ASCOT—READING

(between ; 350ft. up, light soil).

RECENTLY MODERNISED RESIDENCE.

Hall, 5 reception, 3 bath, 25 bedrooms.

Co.'s water, electricity and gas.

Garage. Stabling. Lodge. Cottage.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS.

kitchen garden, wood and pastureland.

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£3,250. 12 ACRES.

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(50 minutes London; two miles station, yet rural position, on gravel and sandstone).—Charming RESIDENCE, partly Georgian.

3 good reception, 3 bathrooms, 9 bedrooms.

6 fitted hand basins, h. and c.

Co.'s water. Electric light, central heating, 'Phone.

STABLING. GARAGES. FLAT. FARMERY.

Beautiful grounds with ORNAMENTAL POND and islets.

HARD TENNIS COURT, orchard and pasture.

Further paddock and 3 cottages available.

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GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

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Main water, electricity, gas and drainage.

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Five bed, two bath, two reception rooms; Co.'s electric light, central heating, modern drainage, excellent water; garage three cars; finely timbered gardens and grounds of exceptional beauty and bordered by stream, with hard tennis court, and extend in all to about TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

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500' UP ON CHILTERN. UNDER 1 HOUR OF TOWN



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Seven bed, bath, three reception rooms; central heating, electric light; garage two cars, large barn converted into studio; finely timbered grounds with four acres pasture; lovely views; and in all about FIVE ACRES.

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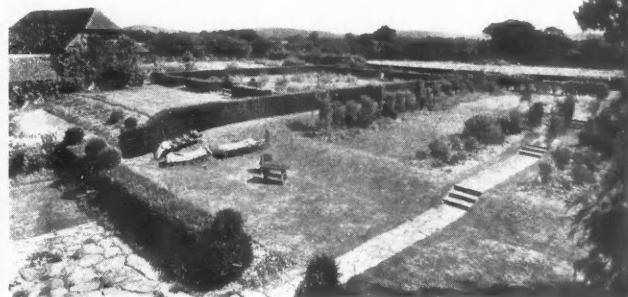
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HALF TIMBERED AND WITH HORSHAM SLAB ROOF.

LOUNGE HALL AND THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TWELVE BEDROOMS.

CENTRAL HEATING.

THREE BATHROOMS.

GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

GOOD KITCHEN GARDEN.

SWIMMING POOL.

THREE COTTAGES WITH BATHROOMS. STABLING. GARAGE AND MODERN PIGGERIES. FARMHOUSE AND LAND LET AT £160 PER ANNUM.

IN ALL 155 ACRES FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

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30 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON.

300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

THE HOUSE

is built of brick, half timbered with a tiled roof, and

WITH ALL THE FEATURES OF THE PERIOD.

It contains

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS,
TEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS
THREE BATHROOMS.



CENTRAL HEATING.

MODERN DRAINAGE.

DOWER HOUSE AND THREE COTTAGES.

GARAGE.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS ON SOUTHERN SLOPE

with hard tennis court, good kitchen garden. Home farm.

**89 ACRES IN ALL
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.**

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ENJOYING LOVELY VIEWS OVER THE SOLENT AND TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT BEYOND.

ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM LYMESTON.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. GAS.

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WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE

IN PARK-LIKE GROUNDS,
and containing :
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,
BILLIARD ROOM,
EIGHT BEDROOMS,
THREE BATHROOMS.



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TWO PADDOCKS.

Farm of 40 acres Let at £74 per annum.
Farm Cottages Let at £46 per annum.

CLOSE TO YACHT ANCHORAGE.

FOR SALE. FREEHOLD.

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TO BE SOLD.

HUNTING WITH THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S AND AVON VALE

IN A FAVOURITE PART OF WILTSHIRE.

300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

and containing

ENJOYING DISTANT VIEWS.

TWELVE BEDROOMS.

FOUR BATHROOMS and

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

IN SPLENDID ORDER,

STABLING FOR SEVEN

Standing in about

LARGE GARAGE.

36 ACRES

LODGE AND COTTAGE.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT
AND WATER.

CENTRAL HEATING.



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UNDER TWO HOURS FROM LONDON.

CHARMING QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE
HUNTING WITH THREE PACKS.
NEAR GOOD GOLF.
Twelve bedrooms, three baths, four reception rooms; main electric light, good water supply, central heating.
SPLendid STABLING.
FIVE COTTAGE
USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.
BEAUTIFUL WELL-TIMBERED OLD GARDENS
ABOUT 70 ACRES
Land let off at about £2 per acre.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICE.
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A DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE NEAR GOODWOOD

AIMDST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY WITHIN EASY DISTANCE
OF THE SEA AND SOUTH DOWNS.

Fourteen principal bedrooms, six bathrooms, suite of reception rooms.
Main water and lighting, central heating, independent hot water.
STABLING. GARAGES. GOOD FARMERY. SIX COTTAGES
LOVELY OLD WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS
AND GROUNDS
ABOUT 60 ACRES
FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE

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AND CHIPPING NORTON.

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Rural position, away from all main road traffic. Two miles from station, whence London is reached in 45 minutes.



THIS ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE, containing hall, two reception rooms, billiards room, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, MAIN ELECTRICITY, ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY, TWO GARAGES, DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, ORCHARD AND MEADOWS of about ELEVEN ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 9997.)

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One mile main line station. 45 minutes Charing Cross.
AN ATTRACTIVE AND SOUNDLY CONSTRUCTED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, well positioned, and containing billiards room, three reception rooms, eight good-sized bedrooms, two bathrooms and two attics. RANGE OF STABLING and other buildings. GARAGES, COMPANY'S WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS, MAIN DRAINAGE. Attractive grounds with two tennis lawns, orchard and twelve acres of grassland; in all about FIFTEEN ACRES.

Moderate Price for Freehold.
(Would be SOLD with three or up to fifteen acres.) (L.R. 14,843.)

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DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE

approached by carriage drive with lodge and standing in well-timbered grounds. Splendid order throughout.

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TO BE SOLD AT A REDUCED PRICE, a choice RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of 334 ACRES (34 covert, 20 arable), with the above picturesque old stone-built Residence, thoroughly modernised, having two reception rooms, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms, etc.; six loose boxes (electric light), excellent farmbuildings, two stone-built cottages; excellent water supply by gravitation, electric light.—Apply to above or Messrs. TAYLOR & FLETCHER, Stow-on-the-Wold.

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OFTEN SOUGHT FOR, BUT SELDOM COME ACROSS,

A COMPACT AND
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SPORTING ESTATE OF
ABOUT 1,300 ACRES

forming a
FIRST-CLASS SHOOT.

in the heart of excellent game
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creeper-clad

HOUSE OF CHARACTER.
on sandy soil.

Four reception rooms, gunroom,
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bathrooms.

EXCELLENT WATER.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
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PARTIAL CENTRAL
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GARDENS with HARD TENNIS
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STABLING, GARAGE, HOME
BUILDINGS BAILIFF'S HOUSE,
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Pasture and arable land, heathland,
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EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD
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PARTRIDGE GROUND,

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HANDY FOR HUNTING
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Estate has been well farmed and
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EXCELLENT CONDITION
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c.4

Between Midhurst and Chichester and under 2 miles from Goodwood.

THIS DELIGHTFUL MINIATURE ESTATE WITH A DIGNIFIED AND MEDIUM-SIZED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

nestling in a fold of the South Downs and protected from the north by beautiful woodlands.



Reception hall, 5 reception rooms, 14 bed and
dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms, complete offices, servants'
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Stabling for 6, Home farm, Entrance lodge, etc.
Co.'s electric light, modern drainage, good water
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VERY FINE PLEASURE GARDENS
including 2 hard tennis courts, croquet lawn, terrace
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ABOUT 40 ACRES

The whole Property is in splendid repair and decorated
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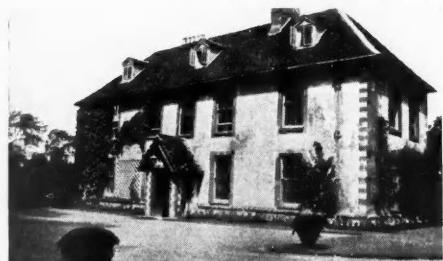
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**FINE OLD QUEEN ANNE
RESIDENCE**

Hall, 12 bedrooms,
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Modern drainage, electric light, excellent water supply,
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DELIGHTFULLY LAID-OUT GROUNDS
with tennis and other lawns, hard court, rose garden,
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HIGH GROUND, SPLENDID VIEWS. PRIVATE GATE TO GOLF COURSE.

BEAUTIFUL
MODERN CHARACTER HOUSE

occupying one of the finest sites in the home counties.
Lounge hall, 9 bedrooms,
Billiard room, 4 bathrooms,
3 reception rooms, Excellent offices,
Loggia, Servants' hall.

Central heating and every conceivable convenience.
INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS
run by one gardener.

IN ALL 6 ACRES

Good cottage, Garage for 3, Workshop,
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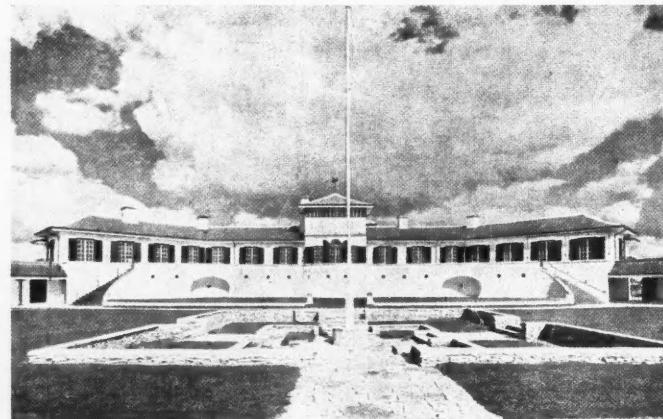
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POSSESSING 800FT. OF FRONTAGE
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Private embankment and promenade with
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TO BE SOLD
THIS MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD
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designed and erected regardless of cost
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THE RESIDENCE—SOUTH ASPECT.



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ELECTRIC LIGHT.

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TWO LARGE BATHING PAVILIONS



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TWO ENTRANCE LODGES. GARDENER'S BUNGALOW. HEATED GREENHOUSE.
WELL LAID-OUT PLEASURE GARDENS AND GROUNDS.
the whole extending to an area of about

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ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF AN EXCELLENT TOWN: ONLY TWELVE MILES FROM LONDON, COMMANDING BEAUTIFUL OPEN VIEWS.

CHARMING COUNTRY-STYLE
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RESIDENCE.

tastefully appointed and in
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Six bedrooms, dressing room, bath-
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fine winter garden, good domestic
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COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT
AND WATER. MAIN
DRAINAGE. RADIATORS.
Double garage. Potting shed.
PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE
GROUNDS.

upon which a great deal of time
and money has been spent in
bringing them to their present
state of perfection.
They include a variety of shrubs
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rose and formal gardens, orchards,
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whole covers an area of about



PRICE £6,500

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COMMANDING VIEWS OVER GOODWOOD PARK AND THE SUSSEX DOWNS. EIGHT MILES FROM ARUNDEL. STANDING 100FT. UP.

TO BE SOLD,
THIS MAGNIFICENT
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in very good order throughout.

Eleven principal and secondary bedrooms,
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domestic offices.

GARAGES. STABLING.
TWO LODGES.
SECONDARY RESIDENCE.
COTTAGE.



ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS,
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BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED AND
PARK-LIKE GROUNDS

with wide-spreading lawns and specimen
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ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES OF TROUT FISHING
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TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD, A CHOICE

RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE. 600 ACRES

More land up to 1,100 ACRES available; in a ring fence. Offering good PHEASANT SHOOTING, also partridges, wild duck, snipe, etc.

EXCEEDINGLY CHARMING REPLICA OF A TUDOR RESIDENCE, on the summit of a hill, commanding superb views to the south. LUXURIOUSLY PANELLED AND APPOINTED. Panelled hall, four reception rooms, 20 bed and dressing rooms, FOUR BATHROOMS, tiled offices, oak doors and floors.

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DELIGHTFUL GARDENS. Hard tennis court. MODEL HOME FARM. Cottages. CAPITAL SHOOTING. HUNTING. GOLF.

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ONE OF THE FINEST SPECIMENS OF ITS TYPE.

COMPLETELY SECLUDED IN HEART OF LOVELY COUNTRY, 300FT. UP, HAVING WONDERFUL VIEWS ON ALL SIDES.



128 ACRES OF
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20 ACRES OF CHERRY AND
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WEALTH OF OLD OAK AND
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NINE BEDROOMS. THREE RECEPTION ROOMS. TWO BATHROOMS. DOMESTIC OFFICES. GARAGE.
CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. (COMPANIES' ELECTRICITY AND WATER AVAILABLE.)
WOULD SELL WITH LESS LAND.

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THREE RECEPTION. EIGHT BED. THREE BATHROOMS.

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Delightfully timbered grounds sloping to River and attractive Gardens with HARD TENNIS COURT.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY NOW OR BY AUCTION IN MARCH NEXT

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A TUDOR HOUSE (or earlier), in any unspoilt part in West or South Somerset, Dorset Heights, South or West Wilts, North Hants, West Berks, North Cotswolds or South Worcester.

The House should stand on slightly rising ground with a south aspect and have four reception rooms (two large) and about twelve bedrooms.

Garage accommodation essential and some cottages desirable.

AT LEAST 50 ACRES OF LAND.

FISHING AN ASSET.

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HEART OF THE VALE OF CLWYD.

INTERESTING GEORGIAN HOUSE.

Away from main roads in park-like surroundings with panoramic views of the Vale, including Denbigh Castle.

Lounge hall, fine oak-panelled dining room, drawing room 32ft. by 16ft., morning room, nine bedrooms, dressing rooms, four bathrooms; electric, central heating; garages, stabling and other outbuildings.

INEXPENSIVE PLEASURE GARDENS AND PARKLAND. In all about

THIRTEEN ACRES.

THE WHOLE IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

LOW PRICE, OR WOULD BE LET ON LEASE.

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A few miles south of Sevenoaks.

THIS INTERESTING OLD HOUSE with historical associations, full of ancient oak timbering, old fireplaces, priest's hiding hole and other features. Now in course of restoration. 5 Bedrooms, Boxroom, Bathroom, 2 or 3 Reception, etc. Garage. ABOUT 3 ACRES (more land available). MAIN SERVICES.

ONLY £2,500 FREEHOLD

Completely restored, ready for occupation.

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UNRIVALLED SITUATION

500 ft. above sea level, on Limpsfield Common, with magnificent panoramic views to the South.

BEAUTIFULLY-APPOINTED RESIDENCE in excellent condition throughout; spacious Lounge Hall, 3 fine Reception Rooms, 9 principal Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms, well-equipped offices.

Central heating. Electricity. Fitted basins in all Bedrooms. Three Cottages. Garage for 7 cars. Stabling. CHARMING GROUNDS with hard and grass tennis courts, woodland, orchard and pasture; in all about 8 ACRES (MORE LAND AVAILABLE).

BARGAIN PRICE £6,500

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*Amidst beautiful unspoiled surroundings.
ADJACENT TO A GLORIOUS SURREY HEATH.
2 miles from Station with fast service of trains.*

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XVITH CENTURY FARMHOUSE

containing a wealth of old oak timbering, beautiful old staircase and inglenook fireplaces, original floors and doors, etc. 6 Bedrooms, Bathroom, 2 Reception Rooms, Usual Offices. Garage, Farmbuildings. Timbered Grounds with pastureland, in all about

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50 MINUTES EXPRESS. MID-SUSSEX 45 ACRES. ONLY £5,950 COST £9,000. GREAT BARGAIN

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE in very favourite locality. Picturesque black and white Residence, approached by long drive with entrance lodge; lounge hall, three reception, study, ten bed, two bathrooms; main electric light, Co.'s water, central heating throughout; excellent garage, stabling and small farmery, two other cottages; very prettily timbered grounds, tennis lawn, park-like meadows, wood and small lake. Ideally suited to the London business man. Immediate Sale desired; offers considered.—Sole Agents, BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W. 3. (Kens. 0855.)

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DORSET AND DEVON BORDERS (lovely scenery on all sides; 350 ft. up; near nice village seven miles from the coast).—Fine GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, approached by long drive, in a park-like setting; three reception, ten bed, three bathrooms; parquet floors and panelling; electric light, central heating, internal telephones and every convenience; perfect order and charmingly decorated; garage, two cottages; charming old-world gardens. Opportunity for a real bargain.—BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W. 3.

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AN OPPORTUNITY OCCURS to purchase privately and upon particularly favourable terms a gentleman's highly desirable RESIDENTIAL AND FARMING ESTATE approximating 500 acres, nearly all grass, and tithe free. Excellent stone-built Residence, splendid buildings and cottages. Owner farmed for many years and everything in first-class order. Price extremely moderate.—BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W. 3. (Kens. 0855.)

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**LAKE DISTRICT
A CHARMING SMALL
FREEHOLD COUNTRY PROPERTY
WITH ALL MODERN CONVENiences,
known as**

**"BLEACH GREEN,"
EAMONT BRIDGE, NEAR PENRITH** (three miles from Lake Ullswater), comprising convenient DWELLING HOUSE, outbuildings and a close of land, the whole containing

3 ACRES, 3 ROODS, 23 PERCHES. The land abuts on to the River Eamont and affords about a quarter of a mile of excellent trout fishing.

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with many panelled rooms, modern conveniences. FINE HALL, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, BOUDOIR, EIGHT PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, TWO DRESSING ROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS.

Complete offices.

Servants' hall, four or five maids' bedrooms.

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Garage for several cars.

Good stabling, two cottages. Hard tennis court. FINELY TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS, walled-in kitchen and fruit gardens, rich parklands.

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HALL, THREE RECEPTION, FOUR BED, TWO BATHROOMS, MAID'S SITTING ROOM.

LARGE GARAGE.

CENTRAL HEATING. GOOD GROUNDS.
PRICE £3,500.

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IN A RURAL PART OF SUSSEX

On gravel soil, high, distant views, quiet and secluded position; eleven miles from the sea and close to Mayfield and Hellingly.AN UNIQUE AND PERFECTLY
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SURROUNDED BY LOVELY OLD
GARDENS AND ORCHARD LAND.

Seven bedrooms, two baths, hall and three sitting rooms (all good size and nicely planned); electric light, radiators, excellent water and drainage; two brick-built garages; tennis lawn, nice trees, two orchards, etc.;

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Perfect condition and well maintained.

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EVERY
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PORTABLE BUILDINGS
OF
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MISCELLANEOUS

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GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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(continued).

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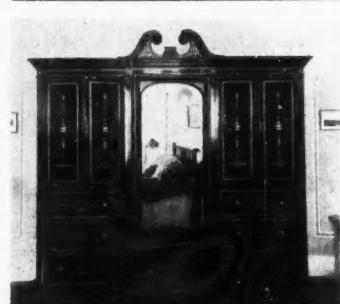
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CRUFT'S KENNEL NOTES

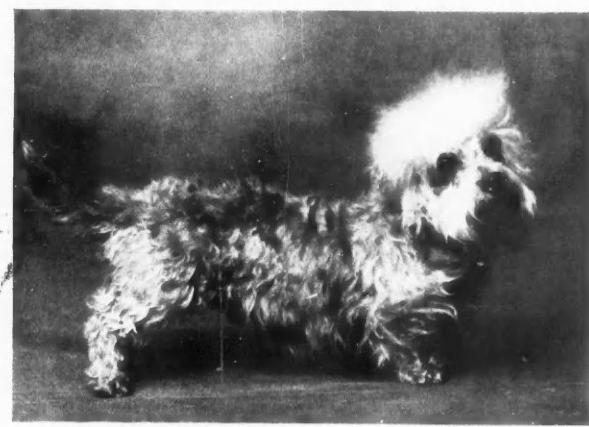
THE end of the year brings us within appreciable distance of Cruft's great golden jubilee show in the second week in February, and in a short time exhibitors will be busy getting their dogs into condition for this important event. Those who are wise do not defer the work until the last week or two. What does show condition mean? With most breeds, at any rate, it is necessary to get the dogs hard and muscular by giving them an extra amount of exercise. Exercise has the advantage, too, of making the feet firm and strong. At least a month in advance the daily grooming should be intensified so that the coat will be clean and carry a pleasing gloss. Wire-haired terriers, of course, undergo a different preparation, special attention having to be given to their coats. Most of them are stripped at the appropriate time so that the new coats will be about the right length by the date of the show. This is not a thing that can be done well by the inexperienced, and if any reader is thinking of exhibiting a wire terrier of any kind for the first time he should consult an expert well before the momentous day, say about six weeks.

Many exhibitors who are well known now have made their debut at one of Cruft's shows, where we are in the habit of seeing dogs with strange names attached to them. There must be plenty of gems that are doomed to blush unseen because their owners have never realised the treasures that they possess. Anyone who thinks he has a pretty good dog should get a copy of the schedule from Mr. Charles Cruft at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, N., where it is published on January 10th. There one will see that numerous classes are provided for each breed, beginning with those in which competition is not so strenuous as in the limit and open. In some of these the moderate dogs have a chance of distinguishing themselves without running up against the champions. Tale after tale could be told about mere companion dogs that have sprung suddenly into fame and great value after being exhibited. Breeders, being unable to keep all their puppies until such an age as will reveal their merits to a certainty, sell those that do not seem likely to grow into topnotchers for a very moderate sum. At times they develop in a manner altogether unexpected, leaving the purchaser with a handsome bargain if he only knew it. The best way to find out is to enter for Cruft's. If the dog is worth anything at all

the judge will be sure to see it and to put him in the prize list. Dogs that are to be exhibited are all the better if they undergo first a training in ring deportment. Unless they stand smartly to attention in the ring, show boldly, and move without pulling on the lead, they will be throwing away points. No matter how good a dog may be, if he shows badly he will prevent the judge seeing his points. Any observant person who has watched a class being judged will have noticed that some exhibitors are shown much more cleverly than others. The old hands, leaving nothing to chance, spend a good deal of pains over the home training.

That fine old breed, the Dandie Dinmont, is making a progress that is peculiarly gratifying to its admirers. Classes are filling well at shows, and the public is once more beginning to appreciate their claims as companion dogs. Miss Rhoda Whitelaw, Hatton House, Kirknewton, Midlothian, a member of Cruft's Dog Show Society, is the happy possessor of Alpin Waes Me, illustrated to-day. As the prefix indicates, this Dandie was bred by Mrs. Simpson Shaw, who has been in the breed for many years, his sire being Ch. Alpin Oberon and his dam Alpin Wendy. His list of wins includes eight first prizes and eleven seconds, and he should go on winning many more, judging by his looks. Dandies deserve well of the public, for they are stout-hearted little fellows, friendly and devoted in the home, and out of doors ready for any sport that may be going.

We read of the *furore* they created after the publication of *Guy Mannerling* long before such things as dog shows were known. Scott's description of the pepper and mustard terriers that belonged to Dandie Dinmont, the Border farmer of the story, gave people the desire to own one, and they went to one James Davidson of Hindlee, under the conviction that he was the original of the character. Scott's explanation that Dandie Dinmont was a composite portrait failed to deter them, for it was Davidson who used to call all his terriers Pepper or Mustard, according to their colour. So it came about that the breed became established, and it has gone under the old name ever since. Naturally, time and careful breeding have had their influence upon the type, which is now more definitely established and more pleasing than it was in the early days. It is absolutely distinctive, no other resembling it in any way.



A DOG FROM GUY MANNERLING, MISS RHODA WHITELAW'S DANDIE DINMONT, ALPIN WAES ME

SOLUTION to No. 308

The clues for this appeared in Dec. 21st issue

C	H	I	P	P	E	M	I	S	S	I	N
A	L	T	T	A	A	R	E				
M	I	L	L	C	H	I	B	L	A	I	N
B	I	R	I	E	V	S	T				
E	X	T	R	A	O	Y	O	S	T		
R	E	G	A	P	O	S	A				
W	O	R	S	T	I	N	S	T			
E	A	A	A	U	I	A	S				
L	I	T	I	G	A	N	T				
L	E	P	P	A	H	E	S				
P	O	T	R	O	I	E	R	G	O	T	
M	O	A	C	S	O	A					
A	P	O	P	L	E	T	I	C	B	A	R
I	S	Z	E	O	T	T					
R	E	S	T	A	U	R	A	N	T	I	S
A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C

ACROSS.

- 1 and 30. COUNTRY LIFE's wishes to all its readers on Wednesday next (eight words in all)
9. A secret society—
10. —which used to flourish in this place in Sicily
11. Subtract two
12. Where the last word of 1 down may be looked for
13. What greedy little boys are apt to be on Boxing Day
16. Someone will do this to the dish that holds the turkey
17. This of hand may be among the entertainments after the Christmas dinner
18. At the opposite pole to the end of 1 down
21. Large men of metal
23. The inevitable end of a Christmas service
24. This tree does not need snow to make it white
25. In opposition—to nothing here
28. He had his own way into the Tower
29. It's not important to be this at a Christmas party

The names of the winners of Crosswords Numbers 308 and 309 will, owing to Christmas Holiday arrangements, appear together in our issue of January 4th.

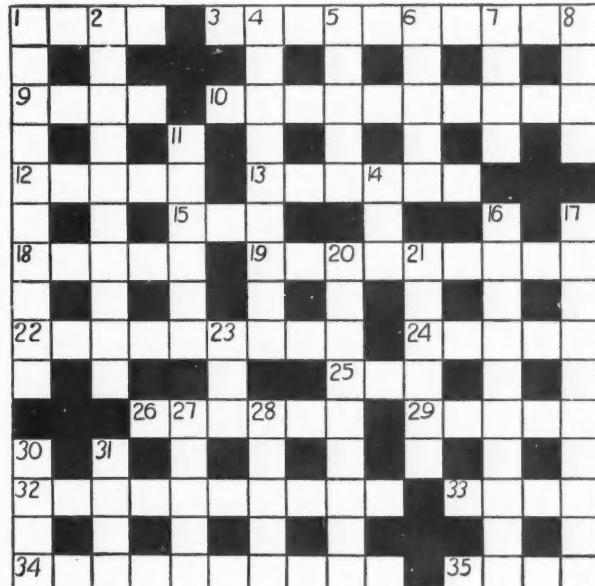
"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 309

A prize of books of the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 309, COUNTRY LIFE, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 31st, 1935.**

Readers in Scotland are precluded under the Scottish Acts from participation in this competition.

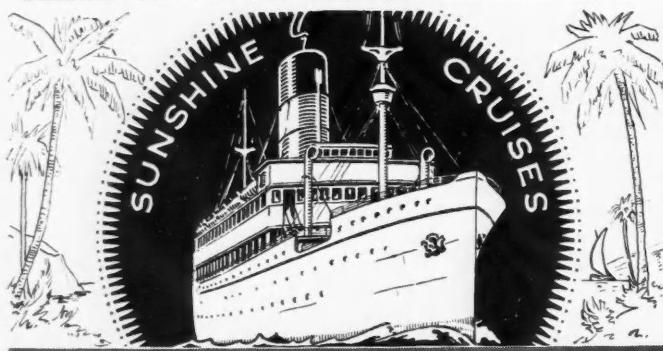
The winner of Crossword No. 307 is Major Sloane Stanley, Paultons, Romsey.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 309



Name.....

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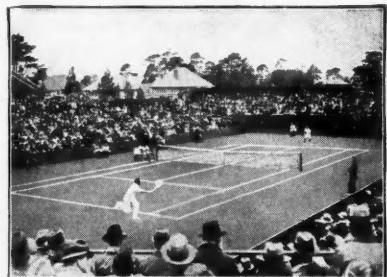
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MRS. GEORGE STRUTT

*From the portrait by
Mr. Frank E. Beresford.*

Mrs. Strutt is the widow of Colonel George Strutt, who died as a result of an accident during a recent exploring expedition in North Africa. Mrs. Strutt is a very keen angler.

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
OUR FRONTISPICE : MRS. GEORGE STRUTT	669
TRUST FUNDS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES. (Leader)	670
COUNTRY NOTES	671
WINTER, by Joan Campbell	671
THE ASTRONOMER, by May I. E. Dolphin	672
AVIATION AND THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS—I : TAKING-OFF AND LANDING, by J. L. Nayler	673
SCULPTURE AT THE CHINESE EXHIBITION, by M. Chamot	676
THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW, by Bernard Darwin	678
THE FALSE KILLER WHALE, by F. C. Fraser	679
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL—II : THE MODERN BLUE, by Peter Sparks	680
AT THE THEATRE : LATTER-DAY PANTOMIME, by George Warrington	685
THE ROYAL MAIL PARCEL COACHES, by Stanly Johnson	686
THE BUTLER-SAVAGE LETTERS, by V. H. Friedlaender ; OTHER REVIEWS	688
WOODCOCK SHOOTING IN ALBANIA, by Lord Lovat	689
OLD AND NEW GRAND NATIONAL HORSES	690
CORRESPONDENCE	692
A New Game for Horsemen (A. L. Goodman, Lady Kitty Ritson, Kathleen Corbet) ; A Boom in the Camel Market (A. Marjorie Ruston) ; The Church of Old Verulam (Rev. B. E. F. Mitchell) ; Albino Bee Orchis (J. Edmund Clark) ; "Near Teas" ; Soay Sheep (O. G. S. Crawford) ; Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford (Thomas N. Spencer) ; Chiapas the Squirrel ; Plovers and the Plough (R. Casement).	694
THE ESTATE MARKET	694
CRUFT'S KENNEL NOTES	xix
"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD NO. 309	xix
THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD, by the Hon. Maynard Greville	xxii
THE TRAVELLER : WINTER SPORT IN AUSTRIA	xxiv
THE LADIES' FIELD	xxvi
Cool Clothes for Southern Sunshine ; Neat Night-clothes for Travelling, by Catharine Hayter.	
IN THE GARDEN : SOME UNCOMMON SHRUBS	xxviii

TRUST FUNDS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES

ALLUSION was made in a Country Note last week to the desirability of tax-free trust funds for maintaining country houses of approved architectural importance to which the public have regular access, as a means of preserving these national possessions intact. Christmas time, when country houses up and down the land are performing the purpose for which they were built in bygone centuries, of being filled with cheerful company and setting the measure for seasonal jubilation in village and croft, is a fitting time to consider the future of such homes, doleful as some aspects of the subject may be. The more so on this particular Christmas, when the return of the National Government affords a definite hope of what is a question of national importance receiving favourable consideration. Next month, moreover, the National Trust is holding a reception at which the Duc de Noailles will speak on the work of *La Demeure Historique* in the interests of similar buildings in France. The achievements of this organisation are remarkable, and a correspondence on the subject in these pages last year revealed a keen interest in the scheme among owners of historic houses, but not much support for the practicability of applying it to this country. So far from the revenue likely to accrue to a central organisation enabling allowances in respect of repairs and staff being distributed to members, it appeared that the income from gate-money was at present more than absorbed in the upkeep of those houses for which it was paid. To be an effective aid to owners and public, the financing of the scheme would need to be supplemented from the Exchequer by, perhaps, a pound for pound grant. Another result of the correspondence was to make it clear that, although death duties seriously reduce the capital resources of owners, the duties on the fabrics of country houses are already very lowly assessed, and on their heirlooms are exempted until sale, so that remission

of death duties on the actual houses would help very little. It is the duties and taxes on the settled and personal property of an owner that will make it almost impossible for houses on the scale of, for example, Petworth, Castle Howard, or Knole to remain in the occupation of successors to the estates. It would seem, therefore, that here, rather than solely in the remission of death duties on the fabric, relief could most simply and effectively be exercised.

A practical method for this would be provided by legislative sanction for the formation of tax-free trust funds. A recommendation in favour of this suggestion is that it confines the issue to the subject for which relief is sought, namely, the historic places to which the public has access, without involving the much wider and more controversial topics of tenure and taxation of agricultural land inherent in other proposals. The scheme envisaged involves an Act enabling so much capital as would provide an income at 3 per cent. sufficient to maintain house and garden and contents to be formed into a trust fund free of taxation and death duties for so long as the unit was kept together and opened regularly to the public. Permission to form such a trust would, of course, have to be subject to the mansion, grounds and contents conforming to a defined standard of importance, such as that applied by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments. As an indication of how such an allowance might work out, the annual cost of upkeep of a place might be reckoned on a basis of wages and rooms : for parkland, one man per 150 acres ; gardens (exclusive of glasshouses), one man per two acres ; the house, £2 per room. Some types of house require more upkeep than others, but the basis of an allowance per room seems an equitable one as allowing for roof repairs and painting. This would work out that the allowance for a house in a park of 300 acres, with ten acres of garden and forty rooms, would be the capital sum, free of death duties, to bring in a tax-free income of

for the park	£200
for the gardens	550
for the house	80

£830

The amount may be small in the total budget of an estate and resident family, but it would be assured in perpetuity and fairly adequate for the bare maintenance of the house and grounds to which the public had access. The question of whether continuity of ownership should be made a necessity for relief presents problems. In a real sense a purchaser, as having earned the wealth with which he is willing to take over a "national monument," is as deserving of consideration as an ancestral vendor. What the nation requires in cases of sale is that the place should be kept together as an historic and cultural unit, so that heirlooms bought and retained in the house should pass exempt from arrears of death duties. They would thus be much cheaper to the purchaser of the house than to anybody else. Nor is it suggested that the income of trust funds should be free of super-tax, since, if super-tax is payable, it is graduated to suit the income, and where heavy is on large incomes in which upkeep charges are a small amount. If a place is of genuine interest a charge of one shilling per head would bring in enough to pay a guide, who can duplicate some other duty. But since the district would benefit by the opening of a house within it, it might be fair that a proportion of rates should be remitted, especially the ridiculous extra rating on a deer park. The scheme is admittedly a tentative one, but it has the merit of being workable and compact. We invite the comments of readers.

EDITORIAL NOTICE

The Editor will be glad to consider any MSS., photographs and sketches submitted to him, if accompanied by stamped addressed envelope for return, if unsuitable.

COUNTRY LIFE undertakes no responsibility for loss or injury to such MSS., photographs or sketches, and only publication in COUNTRY LIFE can be taken as evidence of acceptance.

*** It is particularly requested that no permission to photograph houses, gardens or livestock on behalf of COUNTRY LIFE be granted, except when direct application is made from the offices of the paper.



COUNTRY NOTES

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

LET your retrospection be all to the future," said Mrs. Malaprop, and in accordance with that admirable sentiment we are able to wish our readers a merry Christmas in a number of COUNTRY LIFE which bears the date of December 28th. We do so with great sincerity, the more heartily, if possible, because this Christmas finds the world superficially in no very merry state. When the holly and the mistletoe are down from the wall we must think about grave matters once more. Meanwhile the festival of Christmas is, in the words of its chief supporter, Charles Dickens, "one incompatible with the cares and sorrows of the world," and we are neither frivolous nor heartless if we celebrate it accordingly. At the moment of writing the weather seems inclined to do its best for us in providing, if not the snowdrifts, at any rate the cold wind rumbling in the chimney, which is generally deemed appropriate. So let us "stick a bit o' Christmas in it," as Sam Weller said of the mince pie, and be as merry as we can.

WESTMINSTER HUMOUR

THERE are few characteristics on which we more pride ourselves as a race than that of a sense of humour which declines to be awed by the most solemn events and makes us at once the wonder and the despair of the foreigner. The Epilogue to the Latin play at Westminster, which annually sets us scratching our heads and chuckling over incredibly ingenious puns, provides this year a particularly good example of this national trait. It deals boldly with the Nazis and non-Aryans, Italians and Abyssinians, war and peace, Adam and Eve, and that in so inoffensive a manner that even "Jews might kiss and infidels adore." Mingled with these ostensibly formidable topics are the famous quintuplets, Mr. Therm, and other more strictly domestic topics. Probably none of the puns makes a more universal appeal than the description of Mr. Lloyd George's plan as *nugas*, which it is scarcely necessary to translate as "new gas." To be able to make jokes of this description is one of the advantages of living in a country where there are no dictators.

A NEW USE FOR PONIES?

DURING the days preceding that most exciting of all vacations, the Christmas holidays, there has been a general mobilisation of children's ponies. Shaggy coats, thick with the mud of a wet November, have renewed acquaintance with the dandy brush, but not, let us hope, with the clipping machine. For the ideal child's pony is that which lives out at grass, supported in winter by hay alone, and which never has a chance to ruin its owner's nerve as a result of underwork and overfeeding. Perhaps when the pony forces are gathered together inspiration may frame definite plans for a new game for young riders—one which provides little or no risk to child and pony. Those responsible for the wonderful Pony Club movement, with its membership of over 12,000, we understand, desire that in the excitement of a mounted game its participants shall neither be injured nor spoilt. Modified polo,

as outlined last week by Colonel Gannon of Hurlingham, leaves something to be desired, at least for children and untrained small ponies. Thought and discussion will produce an even simpler game for their encouragement and benefit. Two games are needed, a simple game for children to lead to "modified polo." Both will develop better horsemanship and increase the number of riding folk.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN SPECIAL AREAS

SIR PERCY JACKSON, Chairman of the Land Settlement Association, made an encouraging report on the work of the Association during the past year at the meeting at Westminster, which was attended by M.P.'s for the Special Areas. Their original difficulties in getting land had, he said, now been surmounted. They had already purchased eight estates, had practically purchased three others, and had now enough land to do half the work which had been entrusted to them by the Commissioner. The original idea was that they should settle in all about 1,250 men on the land. The present estates will allow of something like 600 people being brought on to them during the next few months. So far as the executive work of the Association is concerned, this is very encouraging; though there is always a danger that too much may be expected. Land settlement is a process which must be developed with care and caution, and as a contribution to the solution of the unemployment problem its effects will only be slowly felt. This is thoroughly well recognised by the Commissioner, who, in settling his land policy, has shown his recognition of the fact that success can only be obtained by making conditions as attractive as possible to prospective settlers. It is impossible without proper provision of capital for stock and equipment, the procuring and training of the right type of man, and an efficient marketing organisation for the products grown.

WINTER

Winter came carolling
From Northlands far,
Swinging in his lantern
A strange new star.

The land lay moon-lit—
There were none to see
When Winter in the woodland
Set a Christmas tree.

Slim shining seraphs
Choired it around,
Their white wings whiter
Than snow on the ground.

And shy furry people
Gathered from the wild,
Heard the happy laughter
Of the Christmas Child.

JOAN CAMPBELL.

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT

THE establishment of an Empire Settlement Board, announced last week, can be welcomed whole-heartedly. It is capable of providing the planned programme of settlement, for which Captain MacNamara asked in opening the debate, sufficiently elastic to enable, if not "a wholesale invasion," at least the sending out of "reconnaissance patrols." Members who continued the debate had various plans and methods of settlement to advocate. Mr. Ammon, for instance, considered that the problem should be dealt with along the lines of large group settlements and that Governments should not merely "dump men down," but should set them down as orderly and developing communities, taking charge of them during the years of growth and development. All were in agreement that the sooner a survey of the possibilities was undertaken the better, though Sir Alan Anderson very sensibly urged the need for patience and for considering the point of view of countries which were to receive the emigrants. Mr. Hacking, in replying to the debate, said that the Dominions all recognised the desirability in principle of encouraging migration, but they had made it clear that the economic conditions in their countries were not yet entirely favourable. The Government could not, therefore, take any actual steps to encourage extended migration until new

settlers could be received. In order to explore future possibilities, however, they proposed to set up a Settlement Board which should be free from the influence of party politics and should advise the Secretary of State on specific schemes of migration. The setting up of a second committee to deal with matters of administration as distinct from the Board's work on questions of broad general policy is a natural corollary to the establishment of the Board.

COVENT GARDEN NOT TO MOVE

SO many proposals for moving Covent Garden Market to a more convenient situation have come to nothing that, as we remarked when the report of an impending move was alluded to on December 7th, it is natural to expect another one to fade away too. Such, indeed, is the case. The Chairman of Covent Garden Properties Company, and Olympia, Limited, who is one and the same gentleman, has written to assure us that the report is entirely without foundation and that the matter has never been considered by either company. Olympia is not regarded as large enough, and, since the congestion there is bad already, it would become worse if the premises were used for a market. In common with all Londoners, we have a very real affection for the Market, the Hogarthian scenes of which are overlooked by this office and whose genial atmosphere lightens the labours of literary composition, besides affording a convenient means to "eat more fruit" in due season. But the same bird's-eye prospect that we survey day after day prompts the wish that, in its own interests, the Market had more commodious quarters. The tenants, however, have no wish to move, since many of the premises around Covent Garden are owned by Market salesmen and have been reconstructed for the purpose. When, some years ago, every effort was made to induce the tenants to transfer the Market to the Foundling Hospital site, they opposed the Bill in Parliament. After all, their presence in Covent Garden is at least appropriate.

MOTHS IN PINE PLANTATIONS

ATTENTION has been drawn recently in our Correspondence columns to the serious dangers of an epidemic of various insect pests arising out of the planting of one and the same kind of conifer over extensive tracts of land in various parts of the country. In particular, attention has been directed to the spread of injurious moths in pine plantations, and especially to the pine shoot moth, whose caterpillars attack the buds of Scots and other pines, resulting in malformed growth of young trees. The problem is a serious one, and as has been pointed out elsewhere has been experienced in Germany for some years past, where extensive conifer planting has resulted in the same effects. It is well enough known that intensive cultivation of any crop, whether trees or market garden plants, inevitably brings about an increase of those insect pests and fungoid diseases to which they are prone, through the establishment of suitable breeding conditions. It seems, therefore, that if no adequate measures of control can be found, and it is obvious with extensive woodlands that application of any remedy is going to be a difficult business and not likely to be wholly effective, that some change in planting methods is called for. There is probably much to be said in favour of the present policy of the Forestry Commission in planting so large a proportion of pure conifer plantations when such factors as soil and situation are taken into consideration. But notwithstanding the many advantages of the pure plantation, the dangers attending its continued practice cannot be overlooked. A well balanced mixture of hardwoods such as oak, beech and ash, of which this country can produce such excellent quality, with conifers, seems to be indicated as the best type of woodland to aim at where conditions are at all suitable.

AVIATION AND THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS

BIRD flight has acted as the main stimulant to man to learn to fly, and all the early pioneers pay tributes to the knowledge that they have gained by watching their flight. Much is understood at present, but there are several problems that still need solving. The gliding of birds without flapping, the good control they maintain in the air with their slotted wing tips, the main reasons for

the lift obtained by the beating of the wings, and the ability to pull up rapidly before landing are understood. But the rapidity of take-off, the ability to climb almost vertically from the ground, noiseless flight, and the detailed nature of the flow of air through a bird's wing during flight are matters which need further investigation. In the first of two articles published to-day, Mr. J. L. Nayler of the National Physical Laboratory examines in this light photographs from the COUNTRY LIFE Exhibition of Nature Photography at the Natural History Museum, which is open until January 18th.

THE METRE FOR MAPS

A VERY interesting discussion took place at the Royal Geographical Society's meeting recently on the proposed change to the metric system in the new edition of the Ordnance Survey maps. In the past the proposal to make the change has always been defeated, but only, as a rule, by a small margin, and no doubt, as Brigadier McLeod suggested, this has largely been due to the association of such an alteration with a general change-over to a metric system (including weights and coinage), which would be much more radical and perhaps undesirable in character. This idea is by now firmly fixed in the public mind, so Brigadier Winterbotham was probably not far wrong when he predicted that the Post Office would break down under the flood of protest if the metric system of measurements were introduced. A much more important consideration, however, is the fact that the Ordnance Survey is already hopelessly in arrears with its work; is still, in spite of a recent increase, hopelessly under-staffed; and that any change which added to the burden of work would add at the same time to the total of public inconvenience caused by the parsimony of past Governments in their dealings with the Survey.

THE ASTRONOMER

"And the stars shined in their watches, and were glad: when He called them they said 'Here we be,' they shined with gladness unto Him that made them."—*The Book of Baruch*.

Priest and astronomer, to him the voice
Of science blent with whisperings Divine.
Night after night he saw the stars rejoice,
And, in their watches, to their Maker shine.

Now, with glad stars that answer "Here we be"
In shining, he has heard his Maker's call;
His quest less distant and his spirit free
To find his chosen star among them all.

MAY I. E. DOLPHIN.

THE EGGS AND POULTRY REPORT

THE Report of the Reorganisation Commission for Eggs and Poultry, which was published last week, recommends that as soon as possible the existing import duties on eggs in shell from foreign countries should be increased by sixpence per ten dozen, and that a duty of sixpence should be imposed on Empire supplies at present on the free list. This moderate increase in the current rates of duty would form the central feature of the new import policy, and while the Commission recommends a quantitative regulation of imports to cover the short period of glut in the spring, it considers that an import duty system is to be preferred in principle on the score of simplicity and flexibility. The Commissioners further propose that 25 per cent. of the yield of the duties should be earmarked for the assistance of the producer. Exactly how, or in what form, this assistance should be given will presumably be decided when the egg and poultry producers have made up their minds what they propose to do. They are under no compulsion to adopt the recommendations of the Commission so far as marketing is concerned. The Report, however, assumes throughout that producers will undertake organisation on a national scale under the Marketing Acts and makes it quite clear that the present tariff proposals are not to be regarded as offering an easy substitute for reorganisation but as a supplement to it. The chief objection to any scheme involving measures of compulsion seems to lie in the enormous and probably unwieldy organisation it would be necessary to create, an organisation whose cost might well be out of proportion to the benefits obtained.

AVIATION and the FLIGHT OF BIRDS

I.—TAKING-OFF AND LANDING

By J. L. NAYLER, Secretary of the Aeronautical Research Committee



1.—GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL
READY TO TAKE OFF



2.—A TERN CLIMBING
STEEPLY



3.—SWAN RISING FROM THE SURFACE
OF THE WATER

Photographs by A. M. C. Nicholl, J. Kershaw and H. C. Boardman

Often hear someone say: "My new car has good acceleration and excellent brakes." This common-place remark stresses the importance of two factors associated with the speed of transit from place to place. It is desirable to be able to pick up speed quickly, and it is equally important to be able to stop quickly. These two qualities are even more important when the means of transport is only possible after a certain minimum speed has been reached. All flight in the air is inherently dependent, with the rare exception of hovering, upon maintaining a minimum speed, and to reach this speed as quickly as possible is the desire of every flyer. So also when the flyer comes to land it is equally essential to be able to reduce that minimum flying speed to zero in the shortest possible time and space. In both such characteristics most birds are much more efficient than any of man's flying machines. We have, therefore, much to learn from birds about taking off and landing, and in many directions our knowledge of their methods is scanty and incomplete.

The COUNTRY LIFE International Exhibition of Nature Photography which is being held in the British Museum of Natural History at South Kensington, and which remains open until January 18th, contains a great number of examples

of the flight of birds. Some of these serve to illustrate the ability of the bird to take off and alight, and are reproduced with this article. A later article will deal with flight in the air. We shall show with their aid and that of a few diagrams how skilful birds are in their manoeuvres.

First, let us look at this problem of taking off. The great black-backed gull, No. 118 (Fig. 1), has lifted his wings ready to fly away. A quick jump or, may be, even a step or two, and a quick flap of the wings downwards are all that is essential for him to become air-borne. We know that his spring will take him off the ground and that a flap will raise him still farther, but how does he gain at the same time sufficient forward speed to make his next flap effective? He must in any case use a great reserve of energy to climb steeply like the tern in No. 236 (Fig. 2). Birds taking off from nests or cliffs or branches (Nos. 470, 477 and 320) have the advantage that they can lose height and thus gain speed for horizontal flight, much in the way that an aeroplane shot off from a catapult on board ship often drops nearly to the surface of the sea while gaining speed. The photograph of the puffins in No. 477 (Fig. 5) is particularly happy, as the different birds have been caught by the camera in various stages of the manoeuvre and show among other things the retraction of their feet.



4.—STORK LEAVING THE NEST

Photograph by Peter Nagel



5.—PUFFINS TAKING OFF FROM A CLIFF LEDGE

Note the retraction of their feet

Photograph by Dr. Hugo Adolf Bernatzig

Dec. 28th, 1935.

Water-frequenting birds have greater difficulty in taking off, as a jump is not much help except from a solid surface. The swan rising off Hickling Broad No. 94, (Fig. 3) is the more interesting on this account, because we can see in detail how the requisite speed in the air is attained. With the aid of short quick flaps and strong kicking legs the flying speed is gradually reached and the bird is fully in the air. Such action demands, however, a very quick brain to help the bird to keep its balance when four separate sets of impulsive forces (from wings and legs) are being imparted to different points of its body. The Iceland gull (No.

337), with a weight much less in proportion to its size, takes off much more easily from the water.

Man's closest approach to a bird's take-off is the latest form of autogiro (Fig. 6), in which the blades are spun at a higher speed than the normal on the ground and then their angle is suddenly changed, with the result that the aircraft jumps up some twenty



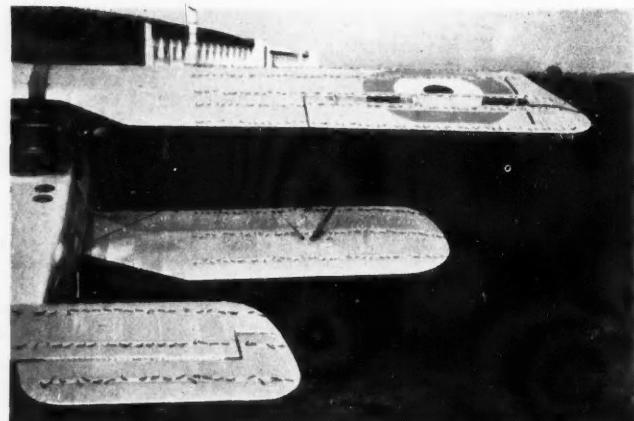
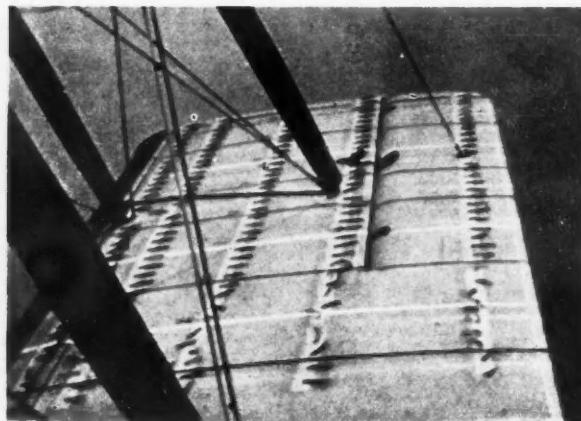
6.—THE CIERVA AUTOIRO C.30
The take-off of this latest type of autogiro is man's closest approach to the take-off of a bird

instants taken with a high-speed camera of a bird flying through light smoke, or preferably with short bits of coloured wool attached to places on its wings, would provide valuable information on this point. This method of wool tufts (Figs. 7 and 8) has been used with considerable success for observing air flow on aeroplane wings, and might well be copied for studies of birds in aviaries.

M. Magnan in France has used with some success the smoke method for observing the flow past and through the wings of a bird when flapping while its feet were held by its owner. The same research worker has also photographed

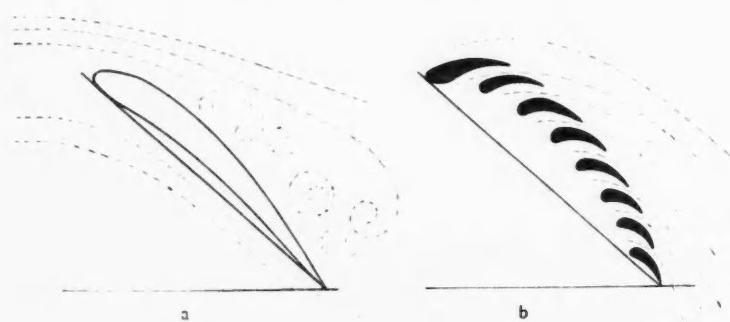
the shadow thrown on a screen by a heated filament of air escaping from a point just in front of the bird.

The landing of a bird is better understood than the take-off, and is similar to what man would like to do if he could. The lift of an aeroplane wing increases as its angle to the wind is increased up to about 16 deg. or 20 deg., after which the air behind the



7 and 8.—AEROPLANE WINGS WITH TUFTS OF WOOL ATTACHED TO THEM FOR OBSERVING AIR FLOW
A similar method might be used for studying the flight of birds

or thirty feet from the ground. We know little or nothing about the way in which to rotate a wing to simulate the take-off of a bird. The helicopter and all airscrews designed by aerodynamic theories of to-day are extremely inefficient for slow forward movements either vertically or horizontally forwards, but most birds have solved this problem in an efficient manner. Some photographs at successive



wing eddies violently (Fig. 9a), and the lift is then much less. It is known that if a large number of slots are put in the wing (Fig. 9b) the lift goes on increasing up to about 40 deg. as shown; but man has not yet learnt to build an aeroplane which can land with this attitude. Birds commonly do so (Fig. 9c), and they seem to retain their lift even though the wing is only slotted at the tip in some, as in this case. What is still more marked is the bringing down of the tail (Fig. 9d) to give still further lift. The best that man



9.—DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING THE EFFECT OF WING SLOTS IN INCREASING LIFT AND WIND RESISTANCE ON LANDING

can do is the slot plus the flap shown in Fig 9E and Fig. 10. Another advantage of the steeper angle is the much greater resistance to forward motion at the larger angle obtained by the bird. All birds seem to put down their tails and spread both wings and tail to the utmost.

The photographs of Montagu's harriers, Nos. 73 and 75 (Figs. 11 and 12), and of the marsh harrier, No. 1134 (Fig. 13) show many of these points.

The jackdaw, No. 369 (Fig. 14), and the stork, No. 469 (Fig. 15), are of special interest, as we see the bird from one side with its wings up, tail down, feet forward and legs fixed ready for the landing on the branch or nest, neither of which allows much room for error. Hence the need for the good view forward and downward that the bird obtains so easily, and man, surrounded by the body of his aeroplane and obstructed usually by the engine in front, finds so difficult to make satisfactory. Then as a bird lands it often takes the strain off its legs



10.—HANDLEY PAGE MONOPLANE SHOWING WING SLOTS AND FLAPS

rolls over on to one wing tip and side-slips rapidly to the ground. Rooks commonly side-slip when landing against a gusty wind in order to lose height quickly enough to alight on a given spot. It is probable that this rolling manoeuvre is performed by a wing action similar to that of an aileron.

by another vigorous flap like the black-headed gull in No. 193 (right hand).

The most remarkable of the landing photographs in the Exhibition is that of the gannet, No. 341 (Fig. 16). The space on which the bird is about to land is small and the eggs must not be damaged. As much frontal area as possible is being presented to reduce the forward speed, as experience has fixed in the bird's mind that it pulls up quickest by making the maximum resistance to forward motion.

There is a common manoeuvre of landing, photographs of which would be of interest. It is also a manoeuvre that is often used by aeroplane pilots to lose height rapidly.

The bird deliberately



11, 12 and 13.—MONTAGU'S HARRIER (left and centre) AND MARSH HARRIER (right) IN FLIGHT
The tail is put down and the wings spread to their maximum to obtain the greatest lifting force

Photographs by Walter E. Higham and the late Col. H. Moore



14, 15 and 16.—STUDIES OF BIRDS LANDING

Both the jackdaw (left) and the stork (centre) have their wings up, tail down and feet brought forward ready to land on branch or nest. The gannet (right) is braking violently by making the maximum resistance to the forward motion

Photographs by Oliver G. Pike, Peter Nagel and Niall Rankin

SCULPTURE at the CHINESE EXHIBITION



1.—TWO BUDDHAS; BRONZE. A.D. 518
Height 26cm. Lent by the Louvre



2.—COLOURED POTTERY STATUE OF A LOHAN. TANG
Height 105cm. Lent by the University of Pennsylvania.

SCULPTURE is the only branch of art which developed in China almost entirely under foreign influence. It arose with the introduction of Buddhism, and declined after the tenth century. Probably for these reasons the Chinese themselves have hardly studied it, and its qualities were not discovered in Europe and America until the last twenty or thirty years. The collection now at Burlington House is the first extensive assembly of fine pieces that has ever been brought together, and shows that at its best Chinese sculpture can stand comparison with any other mediæval school.

Before the introduction of the Indian tradition through Buddhist iconography, the only style of carving to be found in China was such low relief that it should be classed with pictorial rather than plastic art. During the Han Dynasty it was the



3.—KUAN-YIN WITH EWER; GILT
BRONZE. SUI DYNASTY. Ht., 29.2cm.
Lent by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jun.

custom to decorate palaces and funerary chambers with slabs of stone, incised with figure compositions or animal motifs; the figures were polished, with the backgrounds left rough, or slightly cut away. As the best examples hitherto discovered have not been removed from their original sites, this branch of Chinese art could not be represented in the Exhibition, though a collection of rubbings, such as exists at the British Museum, might have been shown, not only for their decorative value, but as the most important illustrations of early Chinese history and legend. The only slab exhibited (No. 475) represents horseman and jugglers playing ball, with a frieze of animals below; it is carved in rather high relief, and, like all Han composition, is full of action. Such engraved work continued to be made even after the development of sculpture in higher relief and in the round. In the Lecture Room there are exhibited two sides of a sarcophagus dating from the early sixth century (Nos. 2381 and 2473), most delicately engraved with scenes of filial piety, including a group of figures mourning over a bier, which is similarly shaped—higher at the head than at the foot.

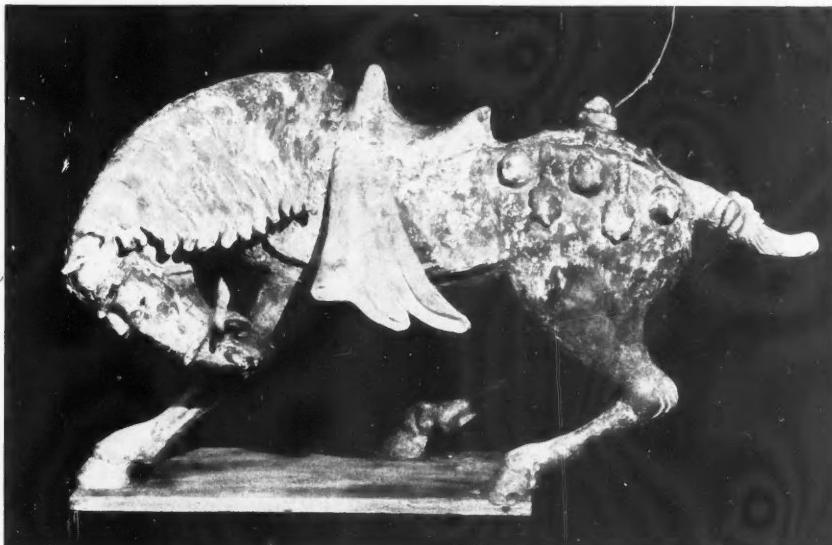
Buddhism was first introduced into China during the Han dynasty, but did not find many converts till after the fourth century, when Chinese pilgrims began to cross the Himalayas into India, and brought

back images as well as texts. The journey of Fa Hsien, translated by H. A. Giles, is full of interesting information about the Buddhist communities in the early fifth century; later, the pilgrim Hsuan Tsang is recorded to have brought back a copy of a life-size image made for the Indian prince Udayana by a sculptor who had ascended to Heaven in order to get a true likeness of the Buddha. Possibly the splendid marble figure from the Eumorfopoulos collection (No. 2400) may be an echo of this standard type. Though perfectly erect in pose, the forms are rounded, with beautifully executed clinging drapery, suggesting a forward movement with a gentle protective gesture.

The most important Chinese sculpture of this period can never be transported since it forms part of the rock-cut temples of Lung-Men and Yung-Kang. Isolated figures from these temples, which have been removed, show a remarkable resemblance to certain Romanesque sculpture in France and northern Spain. There is nothing outlandish about the seated figure with crossed legs who presides over Gallery II (No. 479). Some idea of the scale on which the Chinese sculptor was accustomed to work may be got from the colossal figure in the Centre Hall. It is said that the method of carving drapery in looped folds may be due to the practice of covering some of the largest figures with plaster, and tying strings in loops under the plaster to indicate modelling. In quality this figure does not approach some of the smaller ones.

During the Wei dynasty the prevailing type of Buddhist image was rather stiff in pose, with elongated neck and spiritualised expression. Then during the T'ang period, the classic age of Chinese sculpture, it became more realistic with twisted movement, muscular development and individual types. The headless figure lent by Mrs. Rockefeller (No. 2498) is generally regarded as the greatest masterpiece so far come to our knowledge. But this is probably due to the fact that it comes nearest to the European ideal, perhaps as a result of some Greek influence that penetrated China through Bactria, Gandhara and India. The pose may be compared to the Sanchi torso in the Victoria and Albert Museum, but shows greater vitality and movement. The six figures, seated and standing, so admirably set up against the north wall of the Lecture Room, are more typically Chinese in their smoother contours and gentler bearing. Their expression of aloofness and compassion is particularly appropriate to the Bodhisattvas—enlightened beings, who refuse to enter Nirvana till the rest of humanity be saved.

Some of the votive stele, set up by pious Buddhists, show beautiful carving in relief, illustrating Jatakas and divinities, and are of special interest



4.—ONE OF A PAIR OF FIGHTING HORSES. TANG
Pottery with traces of pigment. Length, 64cm. Eumorfopoulos collection



6.—STONE FIGURE FROM TIEN-LUNG SHAN. TANG. Height, 131cm.
Lent by Sadajiro Yamanaka

because they usually bear dates and inscriptions.

Another delightful aspect of the Buddhist cult may be seen in the little gilt bronze figures in Gallery III. These are exquisitely fashioned, and show all the types of major sculpture on a small scale. Thus No. 805 may be compared with the stone figure No. 2390. The best-known of these images is the group of two seated Buddhas from the Louvre (Fig. 1). They show the ethereal, elongated type of the Wei period, with gracefully pointed, leaf-shaped haloes, and wide-spreading draperies hanging in pleats with jagged edges. The Kuan-yin holding a vase No. 806, (Fig. 3) stands like a dancer,



5.—PRANCING HORSE AND RIDER. TANG
Pottery Length, 40.6cm. Lent by Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm.

gently swaying, with streaming scarves. The costume, with long strings of jewels crossed at the waist, points to the Sui dynasty. Some of these figures are cast in one piece, in others the halo is separate, fixed on with a peg and loop. More elaborate still are the votive shrines (Nos. 641 and 752), consisting of a central figure surrounded with a halo on to which little flying figures, playing musical instruments or bringing offerings, are attached, while below stand the guardians and worshippers on either side of a censer. The beautiful painted stucco relief of a flying figure (No. 474) may have occupied a similar position round a large central figure.

During the Wei period bronze casting seems to have been a necessary accomplishment—even the Emperor and Empress had to be able to cast images. A very different type of work appears in the terra cotta figures found in the tombs of the T'ang period. These are not specially religious in character, except in so far as they represent a belief in life beyond the grave, and illustrate the universal Chinese reverence for ancestors. Originally they

probably took the place of living sacrifices buried with the dead. Some crude clay figures have been found in the Han tombs, but the finest ones belong to the T'ang period. They are surprisingly varied and animated, and present a vivid pageant of Chinese life—horses, all sorts of animals, dancing women, soldiers, priests—everything a man could desire in after life was placed in his tomb. Glazed terra-cotta was occasionally used for larger figures, as in the magnificent Lohan (No. 2438, Fig. 2), so life-like and full of dignity, but perhaps excelled by the similar figure in the British Museum. To the same period belong the panels from the tomb of the Emperor T'ang T'ai Tsung, carved with portraits of his six favourite horses. One of these has been lent by the University of Pennsylvania, and represents the bay charger called Rushing Wind, who was ridden by the prince at the siege of Lo-yang, and in seven other battles. The inscription attached to each horse gives its colour, history, and the number of arrows with which it was wounded, and ends with a laudatory verse. A worthy memorial set up by a horse-lover of the seventh century! M. CHAMOT.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW

By BERNARD DARWIN

THE coming of each New Year's Day brings with it for golfers, as for other people, reflections on the past and resolutions for the future." I found these words the other day and, like Captain Cuttle, made a note of them, not from a conviction that they are in any way remarkable, but simply because they were the first words in the first golfing article I ever wrote on New Year's Day. That was, I think, in 1909, so that I have written a good many since. Even then I was a little depressed, lamenting that New Year's dreams were fallacious, that "the dash and strength and glory of hitting vouchsafed to the few" would never descend upon us, and that we should "never do these heroic things, because we simply have not got it in us." If I held those eminently sound and gloomy views then, I am not likely to change them twenty-seven years later; and in fact my reflections on New Year's Eve are now to the effect that what can't be cured must be endured, while my resolutions do not go much beyond that of trying to keep my temper.

However, these are but selfish thoughts, and we must all try to forget our inconsiderable selves and think about the game in general. I doubt if we shall recall 1935 as a great year in the history of the game; 1934 will be Cotton's year for a long time to come, because he brought back to us our own Open Championship and removed the British inferiority complex. Perry held on to that championship for us in 1935, and alike in point of lowness of scoring and magnitude of the margin of victory his year deserves to be freshly remembered, and yet somehow I do not fancy that it will be. There came too soon after it the extremely damping result of the Ryder Cup match in America, which seemed to put back the clock to the bad old times once more. It ought not really to do that, because nothing can alter the fact that all through the summer our professionals had maintained a wonderful standard of scoring and had beyond question played better as a body than they had for a long time. It is equally beyond doubt that they played badly in America, but we should not have minded that so much if some people had not shouted so very loudly beforehand. It is apparently the duty of a prize-fighter to say beforehand that he is going to knock his adversary into the middle of next week, but it is emphatically not the duty of a golfer. "What, are you Bill Neate?" said the Gas-light Man to his enemy, "I'll knock more blood out of that great carcass of thine, this day fortnight, than you ever knock'd out of a bullock's!"—but it was Bill Neate that won. We ought by this time to be able to regard the Ryder Cup match with a calm judgment, admitting that it was a disappointment to be so badly beaten, even on the other man's course, but remembering that our men are good, hoping that, being at home, they will prove themselves next time, and not saying too much about it beforehand.

As regards the amateurs, there is one name outstanding, whether in the old world or the new. If ever a golfer deserved to have a year called after him it is Mr. Lawson Little. To have won four Amateur Championships in succession, two British and two American, is a feat in its way almost as remarkable as anything that even Mr. Bobby Jones ever did; certainly it is unexcelled in the history of match play. Incidentally it ought to prevent some of the exaggerated talk about the flukiness of eighteen-hole matches. If a really great player can fight his way through all these eighteen-hole matches, those who are perhaps not quite so great as they think they are had better settle down to try, instead of bewailing the other man's long putts before they are holed.

It has not been an outstanding year as regards our own amateurs. Many of these have done on occasions very fine

scores, but it is too often a case of "jam every other day." It is not jam on the day when it is most required. To this perhaps too pessimistic remark there are obvious exceptions, and I suppose most people would agree not only that Mr. Hector Thomson has shown himself our best amateur, but that he is a very fine player who, with so much of his golfing life still before him, ought to do great things. In his only two Amateur Championships he has so far failed, but in both the Scottish and Irish championships he played magnificently and left no doubt of his real quality on the minds of those who watched him. If he is the best player, having for the moment decisively dethroned Mr. McLean, Dr. Tweddell is Public Hero No. 1, and his long, stern chase after Mr. Lawson Little at St. Anne's was a truly brave and memorable feat. If there is one other player to be mentioned, then I think it is Mr. P. B. Lucas. For three rounds of the Open Championship he was well in the hunt; he faltered a little in the last, and Mr. Lawson Little beat him out of the position of first amateur; but his four rounds, taken as a whole, were most truly noteworthy for one in his first year at the University. Here is a golfer of immense promise and power who may come to dominate our amateur golf.

Our ladies have a new and worthy champion in Miss Wanda Morgan; and two more of them, Mrs. Walker and Miss Anderson, have annexed the Championships of Australia and New Zealand respectively. Still, it cannot wholly be denied that the absence of Miss Wethered and Miss Wilson has left a serious gap. To the man in the street the most interesting event in ladies' golf was unquestionably Miss Wethered's tour in the United States. Before it there were many American sceptics as to her surpassing greatness, but I fancy there is none left now. In the realms of golfing politics there was Sir Ernley Blackwell's brave but vain attempt to get his brethren of the Royal and Ancient to change the rule as to "deeming" a ball unplayable. If I may express a purely personal opinion I think that his defeat was for the peace of the golfing world. I never much liked that rule and I do not like it now, but it was made after consultation with golfing bodies all over the world, it has pleased the great mass of golfers, and in the circumstances it would have been, to my mind, a mistake, possibly a very grave mistake, to change it.

Finally, it is conceivable that in the more or less distant future 1935 will be remembered for none of the things I have mentioned, but as the year in which the first experimental step was taken in the limitation of the ball and the restoration of courses to what they ought to be. That match at Addington the other day may well bear fruit, and I hope it will. It is, perhaps, worth while to say this, that neither this year nor any year will be remembered as that in which St. Andrews tried to compel golfers in general to play with a ball which utterly spoilt golf for them. Terrific pictures have been painted of some such piece of legislation and of the average golfer giving up the game in consequence. Here we have only an Aunt Sally set up to be knocked down. No body of legislators would attempt anything so fatuous. The present game is quite difficult enough for the ordinary person, but for the strongest players the game is not what it ought to be, and the best courses have lost many of their best qualities. Here are two states of things for which it is obviously difficult to find a single panacea. It may well be that it cannot be found, and if and when any change comes it will be first, I imagine, in the direction of a "championship ball." At the moment two points are worth emphasising—first, that any experiments so far made are experiments; and second, that there will never be any dragooning of golfers to play a game they hate.

THE FALSE KILLER WHALE



A SCHOOL OF KILLER WHALES STRANDED IN THE WASH

READERS of COUNTRY LIFE may be interested to have details about the false killer whale, *Pseudorca crassidens*, numbers of which have been stranded quite recently both on the British coast and near Cape Town, South Africa. The photograph reproduced here gives a very good impression of the size and general appearance of this species of whale. It is one of the toothed whales placed in the same division of the cetacea which includes such commonly occurring forms as the killer whale, pilot whale, and common porpoise.

The fully grown male false killer attains a length of over eighteen feet, the female a foot or so less. There are many features which serve to distinguish the false killer from related species of approximately similar size with which it might otherwise be confused. The uniform black colour of the body, the smoothly rounded head, the falcate dorsal fin placed just in front of the middle of the back, the pointed flipper about one-tenth of the body length, are all useful characters for identifying this whale. The teeth, of which there are typically nine to eleven pairs in each jaw, are strong and powerful, conical in shape and circular in cross section.

The original description of the false killer was based on a sub-fossil specimen dug up in Lincolnshire and examined by Sir Richard Owen in 1846. He regarded it as an extinct species "until it should be proved that it still existed in our seas." Within sixteen years of the original discovery, in 1861, evidence was forthcoming that *Pseudorca* was still to be found in the sea. A school of about a hundred appeared in the Bay of Kiel, and in the following year specimens which had stranded were investigated by zoologists.

Since this first recorded stranding down to the present year the false killer has been reported from various widely separated parts of the world; on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North and South America, on Tasmania, on the shores of India and Africa, and on our British coast. Of the more important records the following may be cited: in 1906 several hundreds on Chatham Island; in 1927 about 150 in the Dornoch Firth, Scotland; in 1928 over 100 near Cape Town; in 1930, 167 on the island of Velanai, Ceylon; in 1933, 54 at Zanzibar; in 1934, 21 at Swansea; and in the present year, over 300 at Cape Town.

Besides this last-mentioned record from Cape Town and coincident with it in time, there commenced a series of strandings along our east coast extending from Lincolnshire to Angus. The date, place, and number of animals involved are stated in the following list: November 16th, Lincolnshire, 11; November 18th, Norfolk, 8; November 18th, Yorkshire, 1; November 27th, Forfar, 41; November 27th, Angus, 1; November 27th, Fife, 1; November 28th, Haddington, 2; December 2nd, Lincolnshire, 1; December 3rd, Northumberland, 1; December 5th, Northumberland, 1; December 9th, Linlithgow, 1. Thus within the last month seventy-five false killers have gone ashore on the British coast.

It is obvious from the records just mentioned that the false killer is a very widely distributed species. Its irregular occurrence in time suggests that normally it lives far from coastal shallows, passing its pelagic existence in oceanic surroundings where it would not commonly come under human observation. The

large numbers stranding at one time indicate that the gregarious habit is highly developed; the animals move about in schools which at times must be composed of many hundreds of individuals.

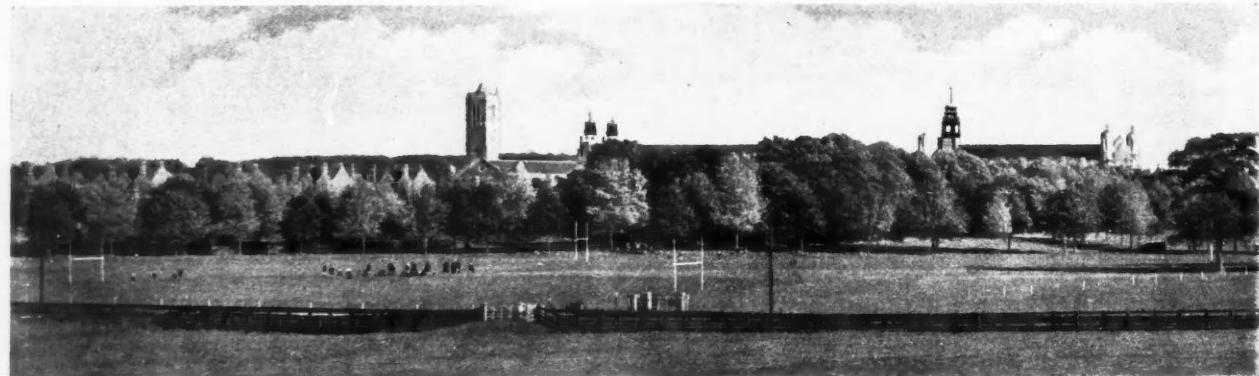
Now in another species, the pilot whale, *Globicephala melaena*, in which the habit of forming schools is known, the tendency to "follow my leader" is made use of in their capture. In the Faroe Islands when a school of pilot whales enters a fjord or bay it is followed by men in boats who are armed with long lances. When the animals come close inshore and naturally tend to sheer off again the men stick their lances into one or two of the rearmost individuals in the school. The wounded animals in their panic go straight ahead, strand on the beach, and are followed to their death by the remainder of the school. In this way three or four hundred pilot whales may be secured at one time.

If it be acknowledged that the false killer is a gregarious and truly oceanic animal it may be that it is these two factors which account for the repeated strandings of large numbers unhelped by human agency. Conditions in deep water are so entirely different from those in inshore regions that it is easy to imagine that animals used to the former kind of environment might be completely unable to cope with a coastal environment involving, it may be, breakers rolling in on a rocky shore or the calmest of seas over shallows which suddenly leave the whales with an insufficient depth of water in which to progress. It may be that the sporadic occurrence of the false killer away from its normal environment is associated with alterations in the usual distribution of water masses in the ocean, changes which might result in the animals on which the whale feeds being borne closer to the land than is generally the case. But as in the cetacea generally so in this particular instance much concerning behaviour is conjectural. Exclusively marine mammals are difficult to observe in their natural environment, their appearance at the surface of the water is usually restricted to a moment or two at a time when they come up to breathe, so that practically the whole of the very incomplete knowledge of this most interesting group of animals is based on dead specimens either washed up on the shore or killed for economic purposes.

F. C. FRASER.



A 20FT. KILLER WHALE STRANDED ON THE COAST AT NEEDLES EYE, BERWICK-ON-TWEED



THE FOOTBALL FIELDS ON A LATE OCTOBER AFTERNOON

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL II.—THE MODERN BLUE

By PETER SPARKS

The educational system, like the uniform, of Christ's Hospital differs markedly from that of the majority of public schools. The preparatory School is incorporated with the Senior School, and the proportion of practical, specialist and artistic training is unusual

THE privilege of an education at Christ's Hospital carries with it the enjoyment of the best of both worlds. For here the weight of an old and splendid tradition acts as a help, and not as a hindrance, to educational progress. A sartorial kinship with Elizabethan Blues does not imply contentment with mere quaintness; indeed, in most

respects there is no more up-to-date school in the world than Christ's Hospital. But it does tend, without obtruding, to bring to the scramble of modern school life something of the calm dignity of a more leisureed time. And, its beauty apart, the uniform serves a very useful purpose as a levelling influence, in a school which exists for the education of the children of



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DINNER PARADE

"Country Life"

One half of the school is seen lined up in the Western Avenue; the other half is in the Eastern Avenue

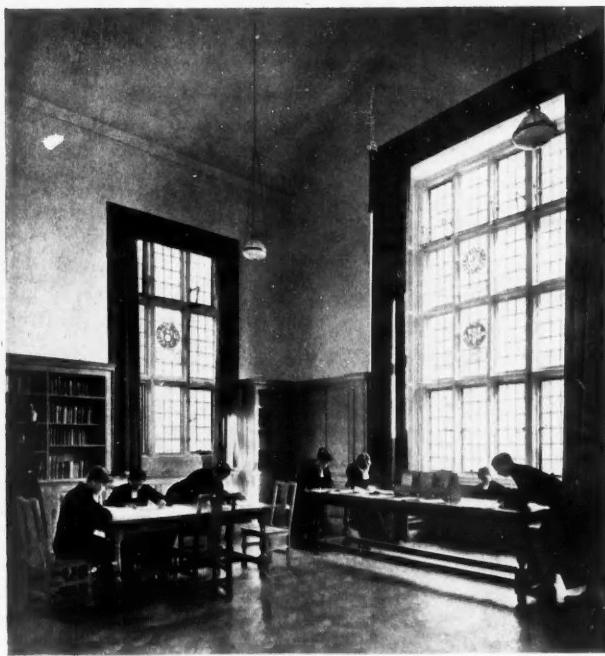


THE GARDEN, AT THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE QUADRANGLE

those who have fallen on evil times, no matter what their social standing may be. Nor can there be any doubt that the distinction in dress has contributed a great deal to the growth of the "diffidence," which Mr. Blunden has defined as a characteristic of the Christ's Hospital boy, and which stands out, when occasions for comparison arise, in not unpleasing contrast to a certain spiritual toughness to be found in some corners of the educational world.

But difference may be over-emphasised, and diffidence

carried to extremes ; and to-day the tendency is in the opposite direction. Without losing any of its individual characteristics, Christ's Hospital is becoming increasingly similar in aim and outlook to the great public schools ; indeed, it is claimed, not without some justification, that the boy who goes to Christ's Hospital enjoys an education forty per cent. better than any he could obtain elsewhere. While the teaching staff is helped by the fact that superannuation and (in many cases) competitive entry go far towards eliminating the slow-witted and the idle,



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THE ART SCHOOL

"Country Life"



TWO OF THE PANELS BY FRANK BRANGWYN ABOVE THE STALLS IN THE SCHOOL CHAPEL

it is true that the educational method here employed falls not very far short of perfection. (There is, of course, the additional advantage that the boys are caught young—sometimes as young as nine in the preparatory school, and ten in the school proper; but this system, though constitutionally inevitable, has the defects of its merits. While there is less unlearning to be done, the presence of so many very young boys in each house demands from house-masters an extreme vigilance in matters of health and discipline.) In days when the fetish of an all-round education is all too often made an excuse for imparting as much information on a bewildering variety of subjects as could equally well be acquired, with a little application, from the study of cigarette cards, it is gratifying to observe the thoroughness with which the modern Blue is taught. But this does not imply an intensive and restricted study of a limited range of subjects. By the time he is fourteen, every boy, in addition to the continued study of the essentials of the modern school curriculum—Latin, mathematics, geography, history, English, Spanish, German, French, and so on—will have had an opportunity to gain practical experience in a wide range of fields. And it is in the latter respect that Christ's Hospital excels. The primarily intellectual subjects allow little scope for variety of treatment—though it is not in every school that the study of history and geography is so happily correlated, or the English side so particularly blessed in its staff; but the work of the technical and scientific departments is skilfully designed to bring out latent ability in

any and every type of practical work. During his first years each boy spends some time in the various departments of the Manual School, learning carpentry, printing and book-binding, metalwork, and engineering. In the laboratories of the Science School, physical theory and chemical formulae are absorbed in the process of experiment; botany and biology are allowed to point their own lessons. At the Science Farm boys study crop rotation, the care of livestock, the use of manure, and so on; experimental crops are grown, and the enthusiastic are allotted small plots of ground for their own use.

This spirit of liberty and enterprise finds equal encouragement in the Art School. There is none of the atmosphere of the drawing school here; choice of subject is unrestricted, and a boy is allowed to try his hand at pottery work, woodcut, lithograph, and water-colour in turn. It is true that in the more hopelessly awkward and clumsy the results produced are apt to be discouraging; and one is tempted to think that a little more formal instruction (on the subject of architecture, for instance) would be welcomed. But at a time when the majority of adult occupations, both in and out of working hours, are becoming increasingly stereotyped and mechanical, there are few who do not derive some benefit from their early experiments in various forms of creative activity.

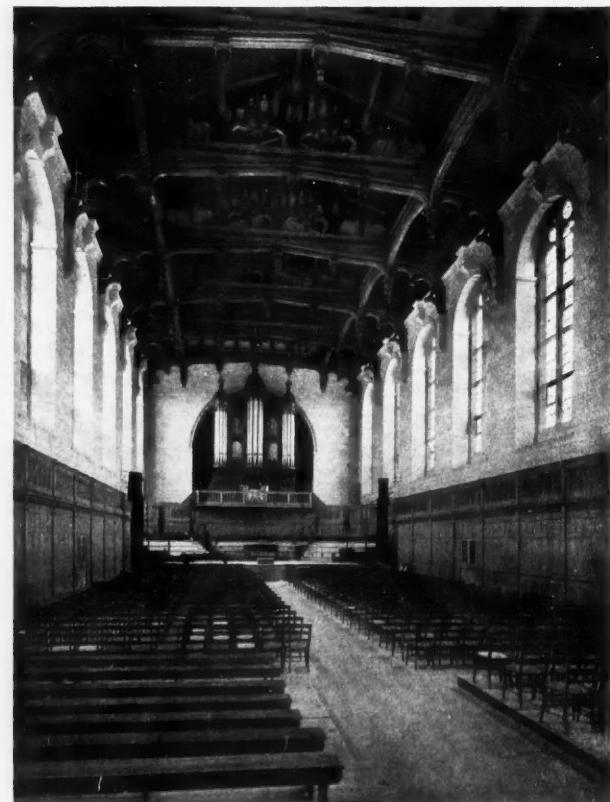
It is hardly necessary to add that liberty is never allowed to become an excuse for laxity. The newcomer to Christ's Hospital finds that he is expected to work, and to work hard



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THE CHAPEL

An interesting design by Sir Aston Webb



BIG SCHOOL

"Country Life"

Scene of all the graver occasions in the school's life, and
of concerts, plays, and opera

and in this, too, tradition plays a large part. There are some, it has to be admitted, who find themselves quite incapable of appreciating such an atmosphere. Not long ago, a boy achieved considerable notoriety through his pleasant habit of brewing tea during afternoon school for himself and his neighbours, helped by a convenient leak in the classroom radiator, and by a chronic unawareness on the part of his form master. But such times are now past ; to-day, he who manages to eat so much as an orange in class without betraying himself is considered lucky as well as skilful.

Specialisation is encouraged after a certain standard of general knowledge has been obtained. Only those who are regarded as potential winners of University scholarships are allowed to stay beyond the age of seventeen. Such retention carries with it special privileges and a distinctive uniform—the velvet-lined collar and cuffs and the close-set larger buttons of the Grecian. All others, with the exception of those who remain to take the Army examination, leave at the age of seventeen, or, if they fall below a certain standard, sixteen.



A BAY IN THE SCHOOL LIBRARY

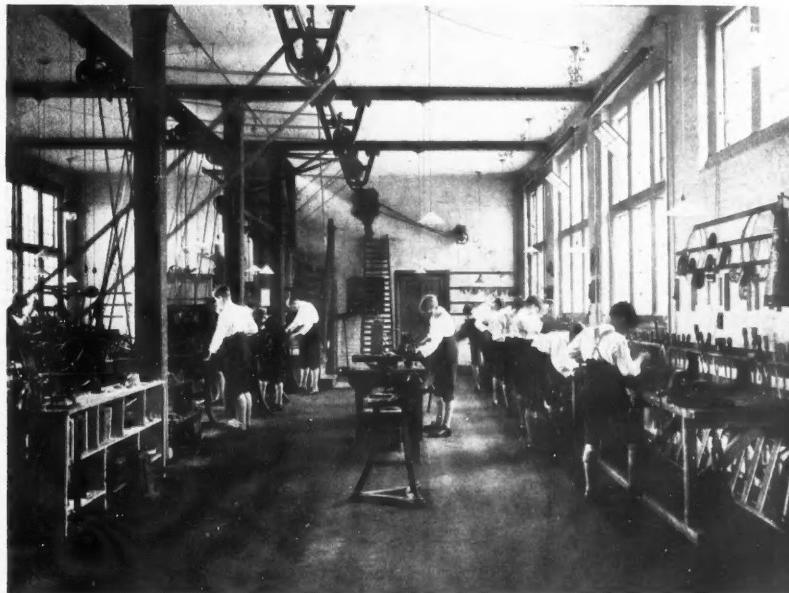


POTTERY WORK IN THE ART SCHOOL

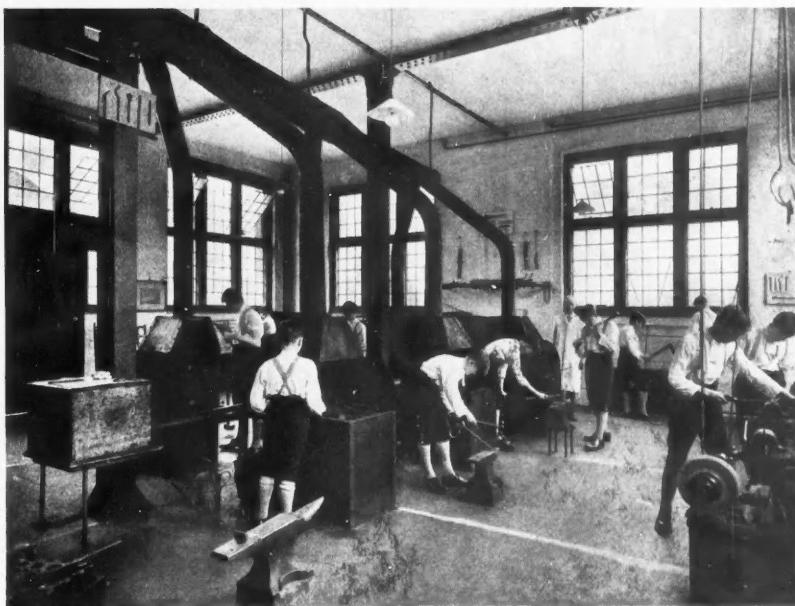
It has come to be regarded as an understood thing that no boy is allowed to leave school unless and until he has some prospect of stepping at once into work of some kind. The energy and discrimination required for the task of finding vacancies for upwards of a hundred boys a year may readily be imagined, and the continued success which has been achieved in this sphere during the past fifteen years suggests that Christ's Hospital has indeed been fortunate in her headmasters, and in the loyalty of the City of London.

Out of school hours, policy dictates that the masters keep a little to the background. Apart from the desirability of encouraging the boys to do as much as possible by and for themselves, it is essential that the teaching staff be allowed some private life, if it is to retain any semblance of freshness. But advice and instruction are always to be had for the asking ; and, among all the varied and increasing list of house and school activities, it is difficult to think of one which is not shared by boys and masters alike in a spirit of happy co-operation.

The work of house-masters at Christ's Hospital is by no means easy. Here, if ever,



THE MANUAL SCHOOL: The Metalwork and Engineering Shop

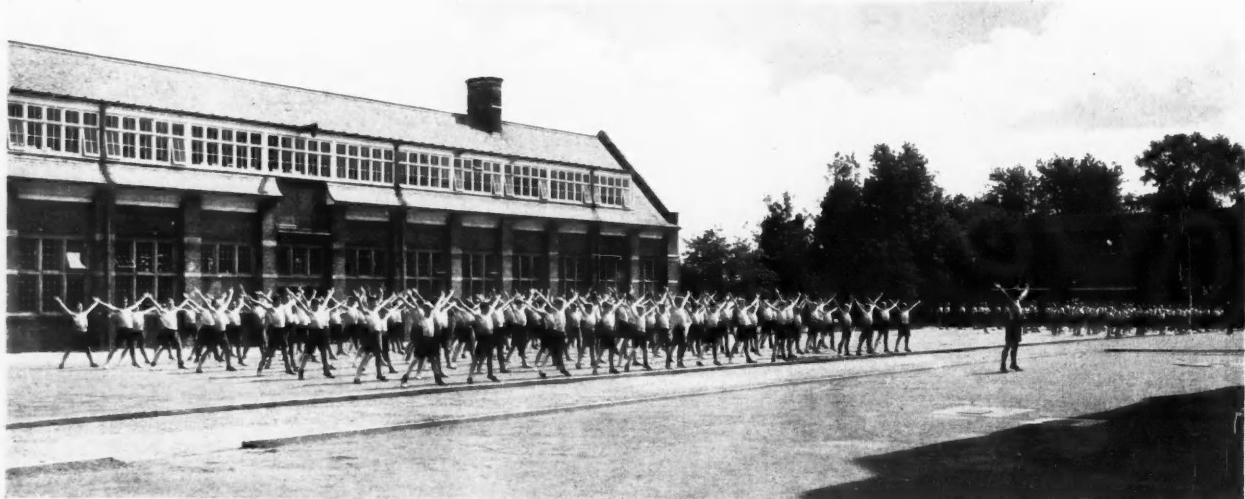


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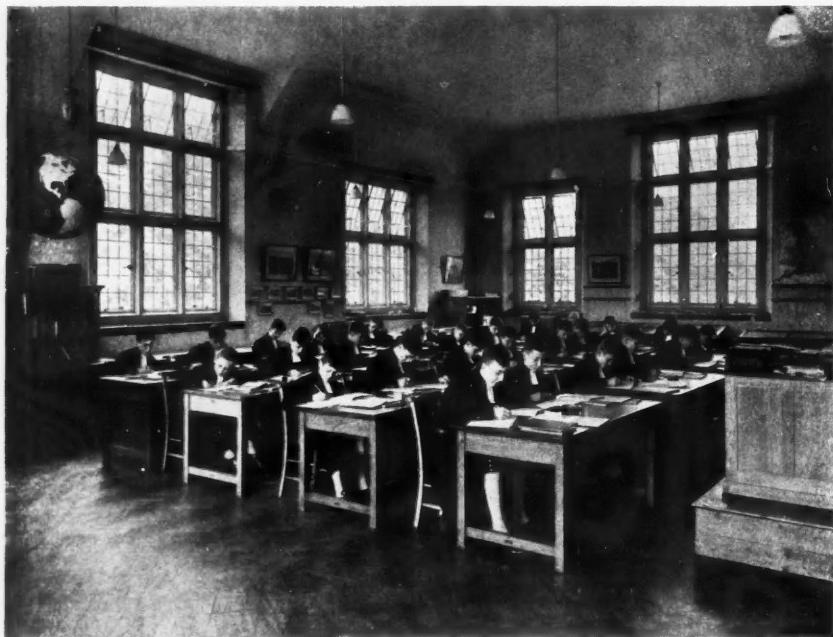
THE FORGE
During his first years each boy spends some time in the Manual School

"Country Life"

Dec. 28th, 1935.



"P. T." A SCENE DURING THE MID-MORNING BREAK

GEOGRAPHY CLASS IN ONE OF THE NEW SCIENCE SCHOOLS
The building was completed in 1930

THE SCIENCE FARM. Those wishing to specialise in farming are given unlimited opportunity to gain practical experience

the ironic Stalkeian *in loco parentis* is literally true. It must be remembered that over half the boys in the school are under fourteen, and that many of them are fatherless. It is held by some, not without reason, that the particular care which such circumstances demand tends to produce a somewhat too sheltered and softening atmosphere throughout the school. "Shelter'd 'neath her kindly wing," self-reliance is apt to suffer. And, upon reflection, it seems that this has always been to a certain extent true of Christ's Hospital. The fate of "Elia," whose overwhelming diffidence has done so much to prevent the realisation of his true greatness, suggests that the world would benefit if the wind were less thoroughly tempered to the potential Lambs of to-day. But those who remember the minor discomforts of daily life in dayroom and dormitory, and the not infrequent occasions of acute unhappiness beneath their house-master's rod, will agree that the maternal atmosphere of the orphanotrophia was never allowed to make itself unduly felt. Nor can boys who are accustomed to making their own beds, cleaning their own shoes, and laying tables for themselves be entirely lacking in a healthy independence.

School life being necessarily a life of organisation, it is particularly fortunate that Christ's Hospital is so rich in the one art which can thrive in a communal atmosphere—music. Whether in Chapel or in Big School, a musical staff distinguished for its energy provides a constant flow of music, ensuring the early development of the habit of listening, and adding strength to the traditional excellence which the school has long maintained in singing. From the first, the modern Blue breathes music with the Sussex air; and very often it is not until after leaving school, when music has to be sought out—and paid for—that this generous abundance of "sounds and sweet airs" is fully appreciated.

Among the many changes which the move from Newgate Street to Horsham has brought about, perhaps the most immediately obvious to the London Blue would be the alteration in the status of both the "Dames" (the capital is justified) and the Grecians. One of the Dames did survive until ten years ago; and a magnificent old lady she was. Even to the very end of her days at Christ's Hospital, she was often to be

found, fiercely hortatory, among the crowd of onlookers at house matches ; and no Londoner will forget the sensation she caused when she had the courage to "fotch" (that is, to slap on the side of the face) a Grecian. Grecians were portentous figures in those days ; it was as though Queen Victoria had publicly given Gladstone a punch on the nose. People did not know whether to admire her bravery or to condemn her impropriety. Certainly it added greatly to her reputation. In London days the Dames and the Beadles were between them almost entirely responsible for the administration of discipline ; but the Beadle has long since disappeared, and the modern house-master has inherited many of the functions of the Dame ; and thus the matrons of to-day have far less opportunity of making their influence felt.

Grecians, too, have diminished in stature. One reason for this is, of course, that there are many more of them to-day. But there is still a story told of a comparatively recent Grecian, who, on being reprimanded by his headmaster for walking across a forbidden stretch of lawn, replied in tones of hurt surprise that, well, sir, he'd seen one of the junior house-masters doing it. One is inclined to feel that the disappearance of the older Grecian is not entirely to be regretted. Godlike as he was, he could only have been tolerable to a staff of masters composed, as it was until the end of last century, entirely of those who had formerly been Grecians themselves.



A CORNER OF THE NEWGATE STREET BUILDINGS
As re-built from John Shaw's designs. The cloister archways
were re-erected at Horsham

Another link with the past, now almost gone, is the school slang, which has almost disappeared from Bluecoat conversation during the past five years—primarily, it is suspected, owing to the evil influence of the modern cinema. Only in the "prep" is it still in common use. It is to be hoped that the many pleasing and characteristic words in the pre-talkie vocabulary of the school will not be allowed to disappear altogether.

Yet these and other changes of recent years have done nothing to weaken the connection between Christ's Hospital and the City of London—a connection of which the School is justifiably proud. Once a year, on St. Matthew's Day, Christ's Hospital returns to London, to enter again

those doors
Where Lamb once passed, the
master soul,
To hear Saint Matthew's sermons
roll,
And the young multitude extol
Kind London's love . . .
and to partake of the Lord
Mayor's bounty and hospitality;
and on Speech Day, the supreme occasion of the school year, the Lord Mayor of London and his retinue are by tradition the guests of honour. But, above all, it is the kindness and generosity of innumerable London old Blues towards their Horsham successors that has done most to inspire the almost filial affection with which the City is regarded by every boy who has had the good luck to spend some part of his life beneath
those new roofs in Sussex clay
Where nests that pledge of Heaven, that ray
Nought can remove.

AT THE THEATRE LATTER-DAY PANTOMIME

ONE of the most difficult things in criticism is to be fair to an artist who is doing exactly the opposite of what you want him to do. Mr. André Charlot's "The Sleeping Beauty : or What a Witch !" at the Vaudeville is an instance in point. Who with any *flair* for the old thing in pantomime would dream of qualifying the title ? At the thought whole vistas of supererogation open before me—"Aladdin : or What a Washerwoman!"—"Little Red Riding Hood : or What a Wolf!"—"Sinbad the Sailor : or What a Wizard!"—"Bluebeard : or What a Widower !" No, the new fashion dislikes me, though I shall not be surprised if somebody writes to say that it is only a still older fashion revived, that prevailed before my time ! Good or bad, the innovation or restoration shows the kind of pantomime that Mr. Charlot has intended. Truth to tell it is not a pantomime at all, but a combination of children's play and revue. Indeed, one of our higher-browed critics has said of this production that "where the authors have wandered from their tale, what they have wandered into is not a lugubrious low music-hall, but one of Mr. Charlot's more sparkling and innocent revues, and that, if we must depart from the fairy-story at all, is a very welcome departure." So much for what the new mode has gained. What it has lost is conveyed in the threnody : "Gone is the principal boy ; gone also are the dame, the raucous and repetitive funny-men, the eternal stale chatter about chitterlings, the gross slap-stick, the jokes so lamentable that each one must be told four times, the vile, laborious couplets." But those are the very things which constitute a pantomime for me and for any person whose youth, as Stevenson said, has not been unduly depressed by exceptional aesthetic surroundings. In the mind's eye I see a succession of Principal Boys as long as that which assailed Macbeth's vision. Among these were Harriet Vernon for whom the only adjective was columnar—Maggie Duggan of the exquisite left knee,—Florrie Forde a whole argosy of plush,—Ouida Macdermott, born to orris-root and patches, ruffling it with inimitable grace and swagger—

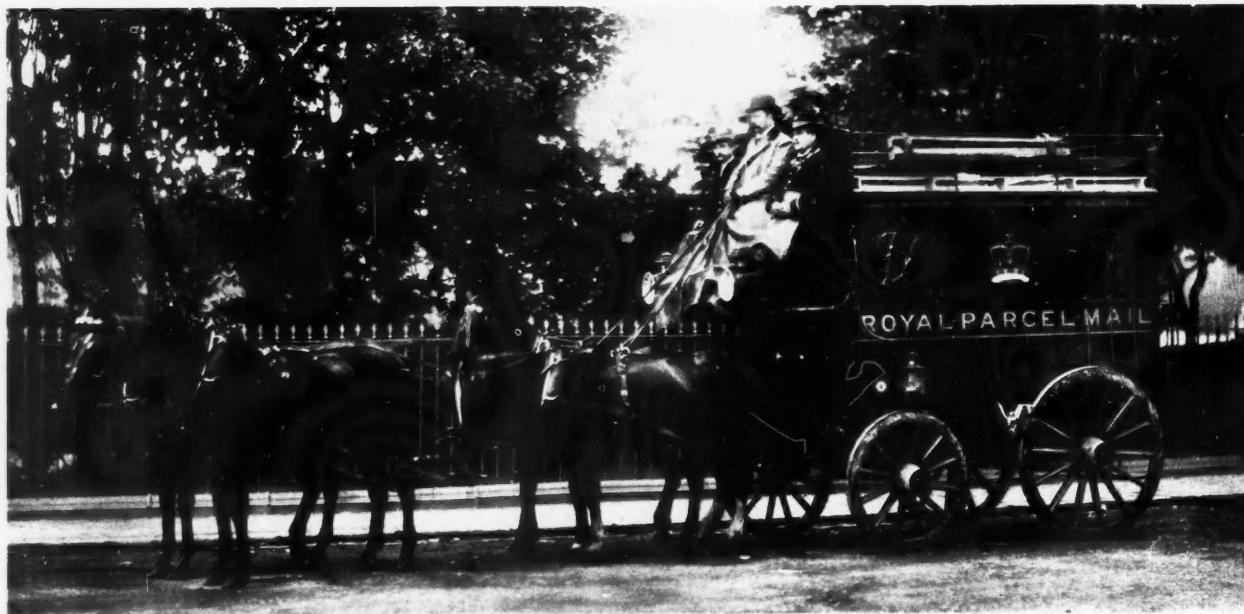
the fellow who had driven four-in-hand along the midnight front at Brighton and upset the Regent returning from a carouse.

Worse news still—the intellectuals are calling it better news ! —is that the Principal Boy is a stalwart fellow in the thirties, to wit the well-known and well-graced actor, Mr. Patrick Waddington. It is proper to say that Mr. Waddington gets a kind of faery quality into his impersonation. Indeed, one critic has found a comparison with Hans Andersen though to me any departure from tradition is Grimm and ghastly. And so one could go through the whole programme bewailing the absence of low comedians masquerading as termagants and harridans. Fortunately there is Miss Nellie Wallace who brings us to our senses, whatever she may do to Mr. Charlot. She begins with a superb imitation of one of those indefatigable canvassers in complicated contraptions for cleaning walls and ceilings with a device which looks like some primeval earthworm born of the imaginations of Gustave Flaubert and Gustave Doré. On this occasion the machine to be hawked is the spinning-wheel with which the Sleeping Beauty must prick her finger. Then there is a sporting song in which Miss Nellie Wallace successfully brings down a flying fox, the gesture here signifying that the fox has been flying high. And last comes a modiste clothed in black samite, mystic, wonderful, who is the epitome and apotheosis of every genius in this line from Mantalini to Schiaparelli. Second bulwark against modern ennui is Mr. Bert Coote who possesses a talent of which the present generation knows little or nothing. This is the talent for larding gross comedy with pathos and possessed abundantly by Grimaldi, Little Robson, and best of all, perhaps, James Welch. However funny poor Welch was one always knew that the lump in the throat was at hand. Mr. Coote sings what purports to be and ultimately becomes a chorus song for children, entitled "Don't Tease the Bees, Please," and his delivery of the first verse is wet with the shimmering of wings and eyelids. In the end, of course, it turns out to be a riot with all the kiddies piping their jolliest.

GEORGE WARRINGTON.

THE ROYAL MAIL PARCEL COACHES

At Christmas-time the postman is more especially in the public eye. How many remember that, till within thirty years ago, long-distance horse coaches were an integral part of the postal service?



THE LONDON-OXFORD MAIL, 1895

Captain Kirk driving—he travelled on the coach for a week by special permission; Guard S. H. Hogben, Driver A. Turner

THE last Royal Mail coach ran on January 6th, 1846. The expansion of the railways had killed this means of transport; yet paradoxically, forty years later the railways were responsible for the four-horse mail coach rising phoenix-like from its ashes. This revival was the inauguration of the night road parcel coach service, which was instituted as a less expensive mode of conveyance than the railway. Parcels were still conveyed by rail, but on the main routes from London an effort was made to reduce expenditure.

The parcel post was instituted on August 1st, 1883, and the coaches commenced with a service to Brighton on June 1st, 1887. Other routes quickly followed, and by 1895 coaches were running from London to Oxford, Chatham, Colchester, Watford, Windsor, Tunbridge Wells, Bedford, and Guildford; a service had also commenced between Liverpool and Manchester. The Colchester route was subsequently extended to Ipswich, the town of Hertford being served by this coach. More routes were later covered, until the number of coaches leaving London nightly in 1912 (motor vehicles) totalled eighteen.

An interesting point about the coaches is that they were operating until the War period, the services being terminated in the spring of 1916; yet to the general public they were practically unknown. The reason is not far to seek; the coaches were phantoms of the night. When Londoners were retiring to rest, there would emerge from the yards of the sorting offices—by night hives of industry—the parcel coaches; handsomely horsed with teams that could vie with the coaching *elite* of the period.

The horses and drivers were supplied by contractors; the Department provided the guard, whose duties were multifarious. The parcel coach was constructed to carry mails on top as well as inside. A speaking tube was provided so that the driver and guard were in touch when the latter was engaged inside the coach; the lighting consisted of five outside kerosene oil lamps, two ditch, two side, and one centre; while the interior lighting consisted of three colza oil lamps. The coach colours were red and black.

When the guard had completed his sorting (which he did inside) he was expected to take his seat by the driver, and chat with him to keep him awake, as there was a great tendency to be rocked to sleep by the swaying of the coach. Another of his duties was to blow the horn to warn sleepy drivers of market-garden wagons, whose horses plodded an uncertain course all over the highway.

The guard's final duty was to protect the mails, and for this purpose he was supplied with firearms, contained in a long basket, always kept locked, except when in use on the coach. The arms basket contained a revolver and a sword bayonet (an old Army pattern), also the coach horn.

The guards continued to be armed until about 1905, when the revolver and sword-bayonet were replaced by a truncheon and police whistle.

The Brighton parcel coach takes precedence over all others, as it initiated the services. Along this Royal route went the first parcel coach, driven by Mr. J. F. Crown on June 1st, 1887. The coach was splendidly horsed by Messrs. McNamara, mail contractors; forty-four horses were engaged on the service.

Driver Crown's stage was from London to Horley and back, a distance of fifty-two miles. His experiences were similar to those of his predecessors of the old "Royal Mail," and of the parcel coach drivers who followed him; fogs and severe winters were his most trying experiences. His efforts and those of the other drivers and guards of the first coaches were valiant endeavours to conform with scheduled time, to pave the way for greater coaching activities by the Department. An example of this spirit is amply shown in a report on one of his early experiences. On November 7th, 1887, an omnibus collided with his coach, breaking the pole, thereby causing a delay of 1 hour 35 minutes. In spite of a dark night, he drove 52 miles in 4 hours 40 minutes in an effort to make good lost time. Driving from Croydon Post Office to Brixton, 6½ miles in 22 minutes (18 miles per hour), he created the fastest night mail driving on record.

In spite of the tempestuous winter of snow, storms, and fog of 1887-88, Driver Crown's average on the Brighton coach was four minutes per night under scheduled time.

The crossing of the South Downs called for a great effort from the horses. At Friars Oak the last change of teams was made, and an hour later the coach "dashed through the empty streets of Brighton as the clocks were chiming a quarter to five."

On the Oxford coach route the stages were roughly every thirteen miles; horses were changed at Cranford Bridge, Maidenhead, Reading, and Wallingford. The distance to Oxford is 67½ miles (*via* Reading), and the time occupied on the journey was 9 hours 35 minutes.

Mr. S. H. Hogben, who served as guard on the Oxford coach from 1891 till 1916, recalls that in his early



A COACHMAN
Driver Turner of the Oxford Coach

days on the coaches he practised with the revolver on the butts at Wormwood Scrubs. His greatest achievement was when he took over the driver's duties and drove from Oxford to Reading. The time of departure was 6.10 p.m., and on this occasion the driver had failed to put in an appearance. No driver being available, he asked for a deputy guard and himself drove the coach. Arriving safely at Wallingford, they stopped and did the sorting while a telegram was sent to London for a spare driver. The driver was sent to Reading, where he took over the coach.

One particular night's adventure stands out in Mr. Hogben's memory. The coach had just passed Two Mile Brook, situated between Slough and Maidenhead, when Driver Rider, endeavouring to pass one of the market gardeners' wagons (the drivers of which slept peacefully to Covent Garden), ran the coach into a ditch. Guard Hogben was inside sorting, and experienced the sensation of falling into a deep pit. Actually the coach turned over, but fortunately neither himself nor his driver were injured; a broken fore-carriage was the total damage. Taking a lamp and his revolver as a precaution against tramps, he began a walk to Slough to telegraph London. A further adventure awaited him, for lying in the centre of the road he observed the body of a man—a corpse! Beside the body lay a pair of spectacles and some coins: evidently a case of footpads. Closer examination revealed an intoxicated but otherwise respectable-looking person. Dragging the "corpse" to the roadside, and placing the spectacles in position, he proceeded to Slough. The next job was to clear the mails to the railway, and this entailed a six mile walk to Maidenhead, to obtain a van. The following afternoon Mr. Cooper of the "Van and Cart Duty" (City) and Mr. Birch, contractor, arrived upon the scene, resplendent in the top hats of the period. A spare fore-carriage was adjusted, and Guard Hogben contrived a seat on top of the coach for the visitors. The seat consisted of the spare sectional pole cushioned with mail bags. With a fanfare on the horn they made a magnificent entry into Maidenhead, with two silk-hatted passengers perched aloft the coach: truly a revival of the old "Royal Mail." On this occasion the driver and guard were on duty from Friday night till Sunday morning.

Permits were occasionally granted for privileged people to make a trip on the coaches. These were principally issued to journalists. The Oxford coach probably surpassed all others in the honour of taking important passengers, by carrying no less a person than Her Grace the Duchess of Manchester. A special ladder was carried on this trip to enable the lady to



THE OXFORD COACH, 1896

Photographed in Holland Park Avenue. Driver Burton, Guard Hogben

reach the driver's seat, a somewhat difficult feat.

Another celebrity was Captain Kirk, an Irish J.P. who rode on the Oxford coach for a whole week. He was a coaching enthusiast who wished to become a member of a select club, and so, to gain experience, he obtained permission to ride with that expert whip, Driver Turner.

The spirit of the coaching fraternity is amply illustrated by the sequel to the gallant captain's exploit, when Messrs. Hogben and Turner lunched with him the following Sunday at his house in Green Street, Park Lane. After

lunch they all adjourned to Captain Kirk's stables to inspect his horses.

An experience with the supernatural occurred on Maidenhead Thicket, which was a place, Mr. Hogben states, "to see tramps and hear nightingales." The horses on this occasion shied at what appeared to be a mysterious white apparition, which floated about amid the surrounding bushes. Driver Turner was convinced it was the spirit of some unfortunate wayfarer, done to death in this desolate spot. Deciding to investigate, Guard Hogben took a lamp, and stealthily began to stalk through the bracken. The ghost was laid, caught in the act of dodging from one bush to another; startled by the lamp, there emerged the ghost—in the form of a large white donkey.

The guards' diaries, which it was among their duties to keep, are cryptic but vivid. The difficulties overcome by ingenuity, and time made good through delays, were accounted for in a few brief words. A few entries from Mr. Hogben's read: "4-3-02. Up journey. Chestnut horse No. 620 wheeler dropped dead on Knowle Hill. Late arrival. 29-6-03. Down coach delayed by gibbing horse. Proceeded with three to Cranford. 3-10-02. Coach pole broke on Maidenhead Thicket. Spare put on. Time made good."

One of the most interesting entries records: "12-3-03. Up journey. No horsekeeper in attendance at Maidenhead. Driver A. Russen and guard changed horses and harness, also found Mr. Crown to harness team ready for down coach." Mr. Crown was the driver of the first Brighton coach, and at this date was acting as foreman for Messrs. Birch, mail contractors, on the Oxford route.

The inexorable march of progress saw the horse coaches at length displaced by the motor vehicle in 1908-09, but it is interesting to note that both the Post Office in its official documents, and the sorting staff, continued to refer to the Parcel Mail road conveyances as "coaches."

STANLEY JOHNSON.



A THREE-HORSE COACH ON THE LONDON-SLOUGH SERVICE

This service and that to Oxford continued in operation until 1909



THE LAST JOURNEY OF THE BRIGHTON HORSE COACH. Passing Pyecombe 4 a.m., June 1st, 1905
The first coach service to be operated (1887) and the first to be discontinued

THE BUTLER-SAVAGE LETTERS

Letters Between Samuel Butler and Miss E. M. A. Savage, 1871-1885.
(Cape, 10s. 6d.)

TO be loved, and not to be able to love in return, is for a sensitive being one of the most painful situations in life. Samuel Butler, in his relationships with Miss Savage, suffered it throughout fourteen years.

Yet, however Miss Savage may have betrayed her feelings to him in other ways, she certainly did not do it in her letters except by inference—the inference that a woman does not seize every smallest opportunity to serve and uphold a man in his life and work unless she loves him.

They are delicious letters. Their brilliant wit convulses us; the vast physical and moral courage of the woman who wrote them awes us. Miss Savage had a spirit that rose triumphantly over poverty, middle age, plainness, lameness and a home life narrow as a tomb, fretting as a hair shirt.

Butler lived and died in the conviction that Miss Savage spent her life in longing for him to marry her. But her letters leave us not so sure. That she loved him we have no doubt; that at the beginning she may have hoped for a return of her love we concede. But she was nothing if not intelligent, and it cannot have taken her long to realise that the hope was vain. Moreover, she was of a spiritual calibre to which Butler (as he himself acknowledges) could not attain: and such a woman, although unloved and facing the fact, will sublimate her love into pure self-abnegation and service. This, we feel, is what Miss Savage must have done long before her death, pouring her love gladly into any channel that offered—whether the sound criticism of a manuscript or the making of a kettle-holder—and asking little or no return. But to such a conception of love Butler did not rise; so he was always fearing that Miss Savage expected the "reward" of marriage for what she did for him.

We do not believe it, for it is not in keeping with the nature of the woman who reveals herself in these letters. For instance, Butler once asked her to collaborate with him in writing a novel. Would not a lesser woman have leapt at the chance of increased intimacy that this represented? Not so Miss Savage. Her integrity, literary and spiritual, caused her to reject the offer uncompromisingly. The plan might have helped her, but she knew that it would not help him; so she would have none of it.

After her death, Butler realised something of her utter unselfishness; but he seems never to have reached full understanding, or he would not and could not have written the three sonnets about Miss Savage which, in their efforts to justify himself, are some of the cruellest things in literature.

Yet Butler, in collecting the letters of Miss Savage and himself, made what amends he could. Her letters are her memorial, and they are a wonderful one. For what they say they are enchanting; for what they do not say they are great.

V. H. FRIELAENDER.

Everyhorse, A Selection of Studies Grave and Gay.
Written and Illustrated by Frank Hart. (Country Life, 10s. 6d.)

FOR once in a way a book has completely justified its description; Mr. Frank Hart's clever book is indeed "a selection of studies grave and gay," dealing graphically with the horse in many of his manifestations—or aspects or roles—including, among many others, as the knight's destrier, the pack-horse, the hunter, the carriage-horse, the cart-horse, the pit pony, and the child's mount. Naturally, something like a broad account of the history of the horse emerges, very readable and illustrated with numbers of drawings full of life, faithfully recording different types of horses and their occupations. Mr. Hart takes a more cheerful view of the circumstances of the pit pony than some investigators will agree is just, but there is no need to be too serious over such a jolly book, where such splendid drawings and well turned humorous verses lighten prose that is already attractive enough for Everyman and Everywoman who loves Everyhorse.

I. P.



THE YOUNG ENTRY. (From "Everyhorse")

The Tale of Genji, by Lady Murasaki. (Allen and Unwin, 12s. 6d.) YEAR by year, in Mr. Arthur Waley's inspired translation, the six parts of Lady Murasaki's novel have been reaching us. Now they are collected in one seemly, satisfying volume, and the fortunate possessors of the book will have a charm to hand, against the unrests of modern life. For here is eleventh-century Japan, dead yet alive; a fairy-tale in its strangeness and its distance, yet a novel that might have been written yesterday (if anyone could have written it so well!) in its delicate understanding of the springs of human action, the unchanging nature of the heart of man and woman. The thing, in this one-volume edition, shows up more than ever as a masterpiece, a marvel; and not the least part of the miracle is the fact that it has been placed within our reach by the dedicated service of a man who knows how to make a translation read like an exquisite original.

V. H. F.

Tuesday Afternoon, by L. A. G. Strong. (Gollancz, 7s. 6d.) THE seventeen short stories collected here by Mr. L. A. G. Strong are good value. They range from the significantly trivial, as in "The Overcoat" and "Conquest Makes a Meal," to the terrible, as in "Snow Caps" and "The Absentee." Mr. Strong has an inside knowledge that always stands him in good stead about at least four subjects: schoolboys and schoolmasters, boxing, fishing, and the Highlands. This last vein is usually his best, and so it proves in this volume; for "Sea Air," a story of a Highland superstition, achieves that most difficult of objects, the sending of a trickle of cold water down the reader's back. It is of an excellent eeriness. But just one of the stories is irredeemably bad. "Quartette for Two Voices" stretches the over-worked arm of coincidence to such a length that Mr. Strong should have amputated it before ever it got into print.

V. H. F.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE FOR 1936

NOTHING marks the end of one year and the beginning of another more definitely than the moment when the year books which have served us faithfully for a twelvemonth past are allowed to retire from active service, their red and blue and green jackets sadly tarnished by the rigours of a hard campaign, and the new ones spruce and shining with something of the *elan* of a new resolution about their cheerful ranks take their places. At the head of the books for 1936 marches the new edition of that wonderful work *The Post Office London Directory* (Kelly's Directories, cloth 55s., leather 70s.), portly and magnificent, followed closely by a slim red-clad servitor who carries his invaluable maps. The *London Post Office Directory* is the best friend among year books of half the people of London and many outside it, and this year will be more welcome than ever, since both book and maps have been expanded to cover the whole of the municipal borough of Tottenham.

The *Royal Blue Book, Court and Parliamentary Guide* (Kelly's Directories, 7s. 6d.), in its navy blue cover, has appeared for more than a hundred years and may surely rank as of the Senior Service among year books. Social life in London without "the Blue Book" would be a very complicated matter; its plans of theatres and street plans are indispensable.

Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes, 1936 (Kelly's Directories, 46s.), with many other things, does for England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and the Empire very much what "The Blue Book" does for London, and contains besides 30,000 biographies, of

which many appear nowhere else. Its 1940 pages are packed with useful information, and it is no wonder that its neat form, richly dressed in its familiar red and gold, takes an honourable place on thousands of bookshelves.

Another prominent figure in this well turned-out contingent is the ever-invaluable *Who's Who* (A. and C. Black, 6os. and 63s.). This annual biographical dictionary contains about 40,000 biographies—or perhaps autobiographies is a better word—a roll-call of most of the prominent men and women of our day.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST

THE EARLY ENGLISH CAROLS, edited by Richard Leighton Greene (Oxford University Press, £1 10s.); **A YACHTSMAN'S LOG,** by F. G. G. Carr (Lova Dickson, 7s. 6d.); **THE HEYTHROP HUNT,** by G. T. Hutchinson (Murray, 10s. 6d.); **LYTTON STRACHEY,** by Guy Boas (Oxford University Press, 2s.); **Fiction: THE A.B.C. MURDER,** by Agatha Christie (Collins, 7s. 6d.); **DEATH IN THE TUNNEL,** by Miles Burton (Collins, 7s. 6d.); **Verse: ELEMENTALS,** by Trevor Blakemore (Foyles, 5s.); **FROZEN EARTH AND OTHER POEMS,** by Winifred Holtby (Collins, 2s.).

WOODCOCK SHOOTING IN ALBANIA

By LORD LOVAT

AFTER three days of really bad weather at Durazzo the snow began to disappear off the low ground, and word came down from the hills that the roads were passable to the woodcock coverts near Scutari.

Thanks to the invaluable assistance of the *gendarme* we had managed to secure the services of a local *chasseur* whose dogs were considered the best in Albania; two fool-proof cars had been chartered which were guaranteed to make the long journey over the unsurfaced cart-track that led to the north, and a military escort was detailed to await our arrival at the frontier. The plan of campaign was briefly as follows: to start before dawn and drive towards Scutari, stopping *en route* to shoot likely woods. After a short day's shooting near the road there would be plenty of time to reach the Jugo-Slavian frontier before dark, where, after a few hours' sleep, we intended to board a motor boat and run down-stream to Boyana, where the real *pièce de résistance* was expected.

A very short stay had taught us that even in the capital it was a great mistake to undress at night and that cleanliness was neither considered a necessity nor a virtue. Baths especially were at a discount. It is true that, when questioned in halting German, the hotel proprietor proudly showed us a remarkably fine one, but it had no taps or connecting pipes and had been used as a larder for some time previous to our arrival. The week-end packing problem therefore presented none of its usual difficulties; there was plenty of space for extra rations.

Zero hour had been fixed at five o'clock next day, and we got away to a good start in bitter cold darkness, with the wildfowl making a great noise in the lagoon in front of the hotel.

Our Albanian hunter was waiting in the outskirts of the town with his three half-bred King Charles spaniels. These were stowed away, growling, under our legs, and with no further delay we left the civilisation of the coast behind us and started to climb up the first of the winding valley roads that lead through the hills to Scutari.

The first four hours of that early morning drive are now somewhat confused in my mind, but I am not likely to forget the discomfort of our jerking progress through continuous potholes in a car with no springs and crammed with guns, kit, dogs and humanity. The country itself is inclined to be monotonous owing to its grey, barren nature and narrow, steep-sided glens. The hills of these run to a height of 7,000ft. and are thickly covered with holly oak, Mediterranean heath and thorns. This undergrowth reaches almost to the snowline, which is reputed to be the home of a few mythical chamois. In this covert woodcock abound, and wherever water and soft ground are to be found they are naturally most numerous.

With the exception of an occasional ilex there is nothing green in an Albanian January. As a result the prevailing grey



THE START FROM DURAZZO. Rufus Clarke, Archie Crabbe, and the Author, with the British Consul and Mrs. Weld-Forrester

on rounding the next bend our Nimrod stopped the car, and pointing to a wood of alder trees laced with enormous brambles, explained in German that here was *ein schöner Platz*. Shooting in the ordinary walking-up style, at the same time keeping some sort of a line, is quite impossible in Albania. Either the ground is too soft to allow the sportsman to pass, or else the impenetrable nature of the bramble thickets forces him to make constant detours.

On this particular occasion we agreed to hunt the dogs along the edge of the covert, shooting what we could from the outside. The first beat was full of 'cock. Every bramble supplied its half-dozen, but one and all rose inside the edge of the jungle and flew deeper into it, to pitch again after short flights of about a hundred yards. There must have been anything up to seventy or eighty 'cock in that alder spinney, and in England, with dogs, beaters and organisation, the whole lot could have been shown without difficulty to a team of guns. As it was, we killed, I think, twenty-three, and picked sixteen that fell clear of the brambles. There can surely be no more exasperating sensation than that of seeing

one woodcock after another rising just ahead and all around while one struggles desperately to force a passage through impenetrable thorns to some open clearing from which it is possible to shoot. Once the sun gets up it is a case of shooting in short-sleeves, and by one o'clock all the party were in a "muck sweat" from struggling through the soft patches of swamp which bog the unwary to the waist; but we had picked forty-two woodcock, killed almost double that number, and thoroughly enjoyed ourselves.

The dogs, though tired, had behaved admirably, and though making little pretence to retrieve had hunted really well in dense and extremely painful covert.

The actual "pick-up" is most disappointing in Albania. There is neither time to wait nor any means of accurate marking, while anything that actually falls in the bramble thickets is hopelessly lost. We soon became resigned to this, however, and thought we were doing extremely well if we succeeded in picking seventy per cent. in this kind of covert.

We had lunch in the car off roast snipe and mallard, a diet that never varied for nearly a month and of which we grew heartily tired, and then drove on to meet the military escort that was waiting for us about thirty miles up the road.

All the post turned out on our arrival, and the Commanding Officer was presented with a bottle of beer. He, on his part, provided a squad of picked



THE MILITARY ESCORT AND OUR THREE SPANIELS EN ROUTE TO BOYANA

men to show us the way to a good covert below the road in which we collected twenty more 'cock and a brown hare in about two hours.

I saw a greater spotted woodpecker in a dead elm tree just as we were turning for home, and on pointing it out to an Albanian N.C.O. he immediately squatted on his heels and got his rifle sights on the bird, which, fortunately, chose that moment to disappear. I need scarcely add that the Mauser he carried had been fully loaded all the afternoon, and had no safety catch, while the target itself was in a direct line with the outpost! So much for "range discipline" in the Balkans. After handing over the hare to the "ghillies" the cars were once more got under way, and the last hop to Scutari commenced.

As dusk began to fall, woodcock started to flight from either side of the road to their favourite feeding grounds, and as it grew darker, hitherto unsuspected mallard rose in large numbers from the reed beds in the valley and flew westward into the sunset, making an unforgettable picture. This jolly sight was all too quickly replaced by black night and the agonies, first of cramp and then of extreme cold. In the heat and excitement of the day little heed had been paid to the sharp change of temperature that took place as soon as the sun went down; dry stockings and shoes failed to take the edge off twenty degrees of frost, and I for one got out at Scutari four hours later completely numbed, with my muddy breeches iced stiff from waist to knee.

There was deep snow round the hotel at Scutari, and as we hobbled stiff-legged round the darkened building trying to find an entrance, our hunter told us that it was a good omen, for it would mean a concentration of woodcock on the low ground. We were so cold at the time that we could find little consolation in the thought, but a few minutes later all was well again as limbs began to thaw round an open charcoal brazier, and circulation was restored by a bottle of the local crushed plum-stone brandy. This, together with some strong *ragui*, disappeared between the foul of us long before dinner, consisting of a roast sucking lamb, was placed on the table. Before turning in, an interview was required with the motor boat owner, who called himself "Captain" Mohammed and claimed a commission in the Turkish Navy during the War. He promised to have his craft in readiness at 4.30 next morning.

In bed, fully dressed, by ten o'clock, it hardly seemed a moment later before we were out again, shivering in the cold of a still dawn, waiting for the boat to start. "Captain" Mohammed, with all the carelessness of the East as regards time-tables, had failed us in the hour of need and was still asleep. His engineer was at last, however, successful in starting her up, and three-quarters of an hour later the "captain" himself vouchsafed to put in an appearance, with his turban pulled well down over his ears, whether to protect them from the bitter cold or our scathing comments I do not know.

That old timber barge went a good pace down-stream with a swift current behind her, and we did the sixty-mile trip in fast time, to arrive for late breakfast at Boyana, having shot some then unidentified species of diving duck and a pygmy cormorant on the way. After a hasty meal with the parish priest, who was kindly putting us up, we slipped the spaniels and entered the thick continuous covert that runs along the river bank. Here the sport was fast and furious. The woodcock sat like stones, and with the absence of thorn or bramble were easily picked up. It was while we were down by the river that one of the minor tragedies of the expedition occurred. A solitary grey-lag goose, passing silently over the line at no great height, was handsomely missed by X, among shouts of derision from the rest of the party. Then came a surprising blank, and we must have walked for an hour without seeing more than an occasional 'cock rising wildly a long way ahead. The reason for this was made clear when we came upon some armed villagers, each with a lurcher dog, who had, unfortunately, chosen the day for a hare hunt. Our hunter explained the situation, and it was easy to see the Albanians' amusement at Englishmen coming so far to kill a bird that to their minds was not worth powder and shot. This *contretemps* was quickly put right by the Albanians themselves, who, abandoning their own sport, led us to another wood which had not been disturbed. Here we found thorns and brambles again, but any number of 'cock, and by lunch time we had picked forty-seven, two stock doves and a brown hare.

The afternoon was broiling hot, the dogs were tiring rapidly, and the thorns had to be seen and felt to be believed; but each covert seemed to hold more woodcock, and each gun was determined to see what could be killed in a day. As the sun went down we knew that we were very near the hundred mark, and with a change in light the hitherto owlish woodcock rose more wildly and with swifter flight. When records are attempted in any forms of sport, fate invariably seems to be against one, and now it was no exception; in the last wood we went through, Boy Harris and Rufus Clarke, who were heading, had nine birds down between them, of which only two were picked; and a few minutes later I committed the unpardonable crime of missing three consecutive sitters in the open.

With the dogs completely beat and half an hour of light left to us, it was decided to strike back to the river for a chance at flighting duck. We had then picked ninety-six woodcock; and in the flight Archie Crabbe was successful in collecting five mallard and Rufus a couple more woodcock by the light of the moon!

Back in the priest's house we were so drugged with lack of sleep and two hard days in the open that we failed to do justice to the magnificent banquet he had prepared for us, and all but fell asleep at the dining table. Next morning we started back on our long journey to the coast to try our chances with the duck.

OLD AND NEW GRAND NATIONAL HORSES SOME DISCOVERIES OF THE SEASON



IT must be many years since there was such a long break in racing as has occurred in the last fortnight. The fixture list only included two days, Monday and Tuesday, at Derby last week, and these had to be abandoned on account of a fall of snow. Thus it happened that between December 14th at Hurst Park and Boxing Day at Kempton Park there was no racing programme. There have been breaks as long, due to frost and snow, and day-to-day postponements, but no such complete cut as this has been. On the last day of racing before the hiatus there was a notable performance by a comparative newcomer in the English steeplechasing world, Lord Penrhyn's Belted Hero, who beat the winner of the Grand National of 1933, Mrs. Ambrose Clark's Kellsboro' Jack, with comparative ease at Hurst Park, at only a few pounds difference in the weights. It is not so long since Belted Hero was running in point-to-point races in Ireland. Last year he won a race in the hunter-chaser class at Punchestown,

after which Mr. Eric St. George Stedall bought him on behalf of Lord Penrhyn. His career since he came to England has been remarkably successful, and he has promoted himself to a high place in all handicaps in which the best three mile steeplechasers are engaged. His most notable win, perhaps, was in the Becher 'Chase at Liverpool last November, where he showed his ability to get round Aintree. His was not exactly a flawless performance there, for he made one bad mistake; but he is a clever horse, and he made a good recovery and was then an easy winner. The fact that he made a mistake is no evidence that he will not do well in the Grand National. Some of the greatest Liverpool jumpers of all time have made shocking mistakes there. Troytown, than whom perhaps there has never been a better steeplechaser, was a woeful offender in this respect, and Jack Anthony can tell a hair-raising story of the errors the horse committed in the year he won the Grand National on him. He hit one fence at least

so hard that he gave his jockey the sensation of having "knocked it off the course," which is a picturesque exaggeration but conveys the impression of what Troytown would do. Yet he was such a great jumper and so powerful an individual that he could take these liberties at fences and still keep on his legs. It is only great jumpers that are so sure of themselves that can do these things. Lord Penrhyn's father and grandfather were more associated with racing on the flat than with racing under National Hunt rules, but a member of his family, Colonel Frank Douglas-Pennant, won the Grand National some years ago with Rubio, the only American-bred horse that has ever been successful at Aintree. Rubio was bred at the mass-production stud in California of the late Mr. J. B. Haggan, who never had less than two hundred mares in his vast establishment. He had an idea once of flooding the English market with yearlings, and he sent an enormous consignment to Newmarket. They included Rubio, who was sold for a trifling sum. Indeed, nearly all the consignment made very small prices, and Mr. Haggan abandoned his ideas about there being a lucrative market in England for American-bred yearlings. In the year Rubio won, his trainer, Mr. F. E. Withington, had a much more fancied candidate in Mattie Macgregor. A jockey who was then riding in France had been engaged to ride Mattie Macgregor, and the mount on Rubio was assigned to W. Bissill, who now trains near Nottingham. To Bissill's great delight the jockey from France could not come to England and he was given the ride on Mattie Macgregor, while H. B. Bletsoe was engaged to ride Rubio. The pair finished first and second, Rubio winning easily from the mare.

It is likely, at the time of writing, that the first appearance of Golden Miller over a country since his two falls at Aintree last March will have been made at Wolverhampton on Boxing Day. There are two things that can be predicted about the immediate future of Miss Paget's horse. One is that he will have top weight in the Grand National, and the other that he will be the early favourite for the race. His appearance in a National Hunt flat race at Sandown, in which he was beaten by the fitter and faster Free Fare, showed that he is well, and he has been doing well in his home work with his new trainer, Owen Anthony. G. Wilson, who rode him in the Grand National last March, when he fell, and the year before, when he won, will ride him in his engagements this season, and is riding him regularly at home. In spite of his last failure at Aintree, he still remains the best steeplechaser in the country. One can only name Belted Hero in the "new entry" as a possible challenger.

A likely Grand National horse of the future is

Mr. Hugh Lloyd Thomas's Royal Mail, a six year old that won the Forest Amateur Riders' Steeplechase the other day at Windsor. His owner, a distinguished diplomat, now at the British Embassy in Paris, who took to riding steeplechasers at an age when many men are leaving off, crossed from France to take the ride on him, and he won easily. Royal Mail is, at any rate, bred right as jumpers go, for he is by My Prince, the sire of such celebrities as Easter Hero, Gregalach, and the winner last March, Reynoldstown. He is a particularly good-looking horse and should have a great future before him. Reynoldstown so far has not appeared in public since he won last March, but the horse is well, and he will be found among the entry again when it is published early in the New Year.

Blue Prince, who finished second to Reynoldstown, has already had a race this season, but did not finish in the first three in his race at Nottingham. He is not ready yet, but he jumped as well as ever.

There has lately arrived in England an American-bred horse, Bagatelle, to run in the Grand National, for which he will be trained by R. Hobbs at Lambourn. The record of horses that have come from the United States with a reputation, to run at Liverpool is a sorry one. The best of them was Mr. Howard Bruce's Billy Barton, who would have won the race had he not fallen when in the lead at the last fence. He was then remounted, and finished second to Tipperary Tim, only two horses having completed the course. It is most unlikely that Billy Barton would ever have been even placed in the Grand National had not Easter Hero created havoc at the Canal Turn fence. He and a few others had the good luck to be clear of the *melée*. Billy Barton ran in the following season, and was only going fairly well when he was knocked down. Horses that have been running in the United States find much difficulty when they come here in adapting themselves to the English type of fences, which are something entirely new to them.

Of immediate interest is the Victory Steeplechase, to be run at Manchester on New Year's Day. This race may be chosen for the first appearance of the season of Mr. John Hay Whitney's Royal Ransom, one of the best-looking 'chasers in training but one that has not so far justified the high reputation with which he came from Ireland, where Lady Helen McCalmon raced him. He will be opposed at Castle Irwell by such as Brienz, who has shown himself this year already to be as good, if not better than ever, for his confidence, which was a little shaken by a fall at Liverpool, seems to have returned to him. Neither of these may, however, beat the twelve year old ex-hurdler, Windermere Laddie, who has been the great discovery of the year in the world of steeplechasing.

BIRD'S-EYE.



MR. HUGH LLOYD THOMAS'S ROYAL MAIL SHOULD HAVE A GREAT FUTURE BEFORE HIM.
His owner rode him when he won easily in the Forest Amateur Riders' Steeplechase at Windsor



LORD PENRHYN'S BELTED HERO, A LIKELY GRAND NATIONAL HORSE. A comparative newcomer to the English Steeplechasing World he beat the winner of the 1933 Grand National, Kelsbo' Jack, at Hurst Park



MR. JOHN HAY WHITNEY'S ROYAL RANSOM WILL PROBABLY RUN AT MANCHESTER ON NEW YEAR'S DAY. He is one of the best looking 'chasers in training

CORRESPONDENCE

A NEW GAME FOR HORSEMEN

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—A simple game that can be played on ponies is much needed, and I shall be interested to hear of any that may be devised.

I am afraid I have no suggestions to offer, but possibly our experience with the Hurworth Pony Club may be of interest in the matter of paperchases. We found that the ordinary paperchase quickly resolved itself into a race. We now have an official of the club wearing a white sweater who impersonates the hounds to whom the field ride. By keeping his eyes open he can check, run fast or slow, double back towards the tail of the hunt, and generally keep all "in the hunt." We select an easy bit of country and, where necessary, make five or six easy places in each fence, thus trying to teach the children to pick their own line and not ride directly behind the pack. Some officials of the club ride with the field and draw their attention to what "hounds" are doing, and try to encourage them to go their own way. At the end of the hunt an official goes over the proceedings, pointing out who did well and who badly and why. It only takes five minutes. Other clubs have no doubt thought of the same or a similar plan.—A. L. GODMAN, *Air Commodore*.

SIR,—I have been interested in the correspondence dealing with the necessity for a new game and also in the question of breeding real ponies. Readers might try a game, "Oho knit," which rather resembles polo. It is played by the Cheyennes and was borrowed from the Sioux. The sticks were shaped like hockey sticks, and the ball was a flattened one made of deer-skin and stuffed with hair. It was from two and a half to four inches in diameter. The goal posts (sometimes mounds of earth) were twenty or thirty yards apart, and the ground was 250yds. or more in length. There were two leaders, who stood in the middle of the field, and at the same moment each one tried to pass the ball to the fastest man on his side. The fastest players stood on each side of the ground and the other players massed near the goal. It will be seen that, while it resembled polo, it did not necessitate as much galloping.

American Indian ponies are small and wiry. The Blackfeet are especially good horsemen. It must be remembered with regard to all horse games, whether coming from the West or the East, that the original players were always rich in horseflesh, whereas the European is poor. An Indian generally had twenty or more ponies, none of which he valued very highly, excepting his war pony. It is not easy to find a game which does not put a strain upon horseflesh. However, were more genuine ponies bred, there would be more to go round. Where are the quick, hardy, "dancing" ponies of 14 hands of thirty years ago? There are many people like myself who want such ponies. They are amusing to "manner" and train, they do well when thrown up for the winter, they are sure-footed, and have stamina. They make excellent children's hunters. I was "weaned" on to polo and have had to do with polo and polo players all my life. The modern big T.B. polo pony is a perfect curse, being nearly always excitable, and often a problem when it comes to the winter.

There is a demand for the real pony-bred pony, and surely, with the Exmoor pony as a basis, we can breed the delightful and useful pony of past years. The market for it is waiting.—KITTY RITSON.

SIR,—In view of the recent correspondence in COUNTRY LIFE as to a new game for horsemanship on the lines of polo, and how it might affect members of the Pony Club, I venture to write these few lines, in spite of the fact that there are many others connected with the Pony Club who are far more competent to deal with the subject. I have read with interest the letter written by "Marco," who suggests some excellent rules for a new game. I feel, however, obliged to make one or two suggestions for the game as applied to members of the Pony Club. Take Rule 4. I do not think it is advisable to play six a-side, as with young people of the age of Pony Club members this might be most dangerous; therefore I should say that four a-side is quite sufficient. Again, as regards Rule 7, height limit for ponies. Seeing that the majority of the members are obliged to ride animals of any height, depending on what they happen to possess for purposes of hunting, or any other use they may need them for, it would be very difficult to enforce any height limit. Furthermore, I think that a height limit, though advisable in theory, might debar many young people of limited means from taking part in the game.

I may say that we have attempted mild games of polo in the branches of which I am District Commissioner. These have been played with a fairly large rubber ball, such as can be bought for 6d. at any toy shop, and which will travel quite well on a reasonably smooth field. The teams, four a-side, ages varying from fourteen to twenty years, have been picked as evenly as possible, and if four or more teams can be selected, playing one chukka apiece, with an interval before the final chukka, this is not too hard on the ponies. It is surprising how soon the ponies become handy, and many of these young people have a good eye. Undoubtedly a game of this sort helps the riders as regards their own balance, but I do think it is apt to hot up the ponies unless the game is played slowly. This is bound to be difficult, as there will always be one or two players who have a lot of dash, and may possess fast ponies. In spite of these drawbacks, I feel sure that if a game on these lines could become general it would result in many recruits to future polo, seeing that there are now some 12,000 members of the Pony Club.—KATHLEEN CORBET, *District Commissioner of the Institute of the Horse and Pony Club, North and South Shropshire Hunts Branches*.

A BOOM IN THE CAMEL MARKET

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—As this photograph shows the Camel Market at Omdurman (Khartoum) is doing a roaring trade. Animals which a few months ago fetched £3 10s. now sell for £7. Camels are being sent into Abyssinia, and recently during a fortnight over 1,000 were exported to Eritrea.

During the market the camels have one fore leg tied up, so that they cannot stray.—A. MARJORIE RUSTON.



DESTINED FOR ERITREA

THE CHURCH OF OLD VERULAM

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—During the recent period of excavations over the site of the Roman city of Verulamium, you have from time to time devoted space to most interesting articles upon the works and the remarkable discoveries made.

I therefore feel sure that many of your readers will hear with sympathetic interest of reparation works which have been proceeding at the church of St. Michael during the last six months—"the only Christian church within the walls of old Verulam," as Francis Bacon wrote in giving directions for his burial. Many who visited the excavations must have noticed, and probably entered this ancient church, for it stands within a stone's throw of the Roman theatre. But many may not have done so, and not all realise the church's great antiquity and architectural interest. Furthermore, St. Michael's is a place of pilgrimage for many thousands at home and abroad who revere it as the burial place of Sir Francis Bacon, the great philosopher, whose fine monu-



FRANCIS BACON

ment (here illustrated) occupies a part of the north chancel wall.

As the result of surveys made by our architect, Mr. John C. Rogers, and upon his advice, we have found it necessary to expend a large sum upon very urgent repairs to parts of the walls and piers, dating from the tenth to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; and also to repair the ravages of the death watch beetle in the fine fifteenth century nave roof.

As one means of raising funds to help meet this heavy burden of expense, our architect has written an historical guide to the church, which he has illustrated by drawings showing the manner of the building's growth from its saxon foundation, through the ages to modern times. Thus it is a book which should prove of great interest to all lovers of our ancient churches. Its sale in large numbers will be a most valuable help towards raising the necessary funds, and I shall be grateful to all who will write to me for a copy, which will be sent (inland) for 1s. 3d. post free.—B. E. F. MITCHELL, *St. Michael's Vicarage, St. Albans, Herts*.

ALBINO BEE ORCHIS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—To the note on the occurrence of such in Dorset, in your issue of November 16th, may I append the following from Somerset? As a rule, the ordinary plant is common on the Poldens, at any rate in this section. I probably picked my first about 1855, and practically every year since when around in summer. Some time in the 'nineties Mr. John Morland of Glastonbury came across an area among some of the old, shallow quarries where albinos were numerous. They reappeared year after year for some ten years or even longer.—J. EDMUND CLARK.

"NEAR TEAS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
Sir,—It was in 1835—only just a hundred years ago—that Excise officers found that a certain factory had in the course of twelve months dried over 4,000,000 pounds of black-thorn leaves, mixed them with tea and sold them. Adulteration on so large a scale involving a grave loss of revenue, the establishment was closed and its stock-in-hand of dried leaves was burnt. This action was taken at the instance of the Excise and not of the Public Health authorities.

Adulteration of foodstuffs is now rare or slight in Great Britain, but in former times there seems to have been little or no check upon the sophistication of expensive commodities, providing that operators were discreet and refrained from defrauding the Revenue too blatantly: consumers' interests were apparently not held to merit official consideration.

During the seventeenth century, when tea sold at five to ten guineas a pound, the use of substitutes to adulterate the real leaf was naturally lucrative. The favourite herb for this purpose was the common speedwell, which achieved great popularity on the Continent, where it was acclaimed as identical with the tea plant of China, the French calling it *thé de l'Europe*. Sweet woodruff and pennyroyal were also largely used by sophists, but most of the garden herbs seem to have been employed occasionally to "stretch" tea. The leaves of brambles and bilberries, dried ash leaves, and the flowers of lime and elder are also known to have been pressed into this base service.

Good tea was also commonly adulterated with used tea leaves which had been "re-conditioned": after having been dried, the leaves would have been re-coloured with plum-bago or black lead or some other such substance.

Though adulteration is very unusual, and substitutes for tea receive scant honour in Britain to-day, it may be pertinent to note that the Italians are even now lauding an Eritrean herb as similar but superior to tea, which has itself been proscribed as an English and sanctionist drug.—J. D. U. W.

SOAY SHEEP

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
Sir,—I should be very much obliged if you would allow me the hospitality of your columns to ask whether any of your readers could supply me with a good photograph of a Soay sheep, for which I have been asked by a leading Continental authority on the early history of our domesticated breeds. I have tried every possible source, but without success. It seems strange that it should be so difficult to obtain even a single photograph of what must be one of the oldest and most interesting varieties of our domestic sheep.—O. G. S. CRAWFORD.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF STRAFFORD

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
Sir,—This is a photograph of the only memorial ever erected to the memory of the great Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, ancestor of the present Earl Fitzwilliam and whose home was Wentworth Woodhouse, near Rotherham.

**STRAFFORD'S ONLY MONUMENT**

The statue, which shows the Earl at prayer, is to be seen in the partly ruined church of Wentworth.

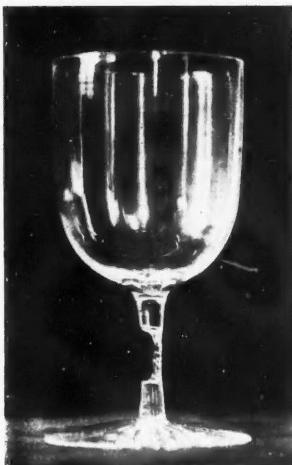
The unfortunate Earl was executed on Tower Hill on May 12th, 1641.

For many years there was doubt as to his place of burial, but some years ago when workmen were doing some repairs to the chancel of the little parish church of Hooton Roberts, a few miles from Rotherham, three skeletons were found, one that of a female, the second of a child, the third that of a man, the head of which had been severed.

As it is known that the widow of the great Earl went, after the execution, to live at Hooton Roberts, it has since been presumed that these remains were those of the Earl of Strafford, his wife and child.—THOMAS N. SPENCER.

CHIAPAS THE SQUIRREL

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
Sir,—The glass in the photograph, a sherry glass, was left with the stem bitten almost

**THIS IS THE GLASS THE SQUIRREL BIT**

through standing on the tray with the remains of the sherry in it, by my small squirrel. She is a red-bellied ground squirrel from Mexico, that I brought back from there with me this spring. She was named Chiapas after the part of Mexico I got her from. She is grey on top and has a bright orange and white tummy, and small white tufts on her ears, and a red, black and white, very bushy tail. I found her tied to a basket of fruit by a piece of thick string at a small out-of-the-way railway station in a village in March this year—very small, very young, and very frightened. The woman selling the fruit said she was taking her home to her children, but that she would sell her to me for *cincuenta centavos*, about sixpence, and she generously threw in a large banana into the bargain—banana was then Chiapas's staple food.

From that day on she travelled sitting on our shoulders or asleep on one's lap, without any string and without ever being in a cage or box, until we got home about the middle of May—by train, by air, motor and ship. Her diet became very varied. Among other things she most liked were red rose petals and "Club Cheese" biscuits. I used to carry some of those in my handbag, and she would often jump down from my shoulder and into the bag to get these just as I was paying my taxi, or in a shop.

In Mexico City, New York and Paris she would sit at the back of the motor or taxi and eat her almonds or nuts, absolutely unconcerned by the noise and the rush going on all round her.

When we reached home in May we were careful that she should remain indoors for the first week, and after that she was allowed to go out at will. She soon went away into the woods and throughout the whole summer returned each morning to my room at 5.20 a.m. almost to the minute, and sometimes came in during the day. Now she comes in at different times, depending more or less on the weather. She romps and plays like a kitten, buries her nuts and almonds in all sorts of places, such as down the back of one's neck, and often pushing them under my little Sealyhams when they are asleep in their basket. She still often jumps on to one's shoulder as she used to, and goes for rides all over the house.

One thing she does, and that we do not quite understand the reason of, is that if my maid, of whom she is very fond, is playing with

the small dogs and they start to growl and pretend to bite, which is a particular game they have, Chiapas will come from anywhere she may be, even if rolled up in her bed, and come helter-skelter along, run up on to her shoulder and lean right over, making the most funny little grunts and barks as if she were trying to protect her.

Out of doors she will not allow herself to be caught; indoors she minds nothing, and is not even frightened of my Labradors.

I imagine she was about three or four weeks old when I first got her. She is now full grown and about the size of our red squirrels.—M. P.

PLOVERS AND THE PLOUGH

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

Sir,—The increase in recent years of the number of green plover is partly due to the protection afforded by law to these attractive birds and their eggs. There is, however, another factor which must play a large part in determining the status of the plover—the attitude of the farmer towards nesting plover.

It is well known that plover begin their nesting operations very early in the year, and a large number of nests are made on fallow or plough land which is often put under the plough long before the eggs have hatched. Many of these nests are, of course, destroyed, but I know of several instances in the last few years where determined efforts have been made by the farmer or ploughman to save the eggs from destruction.

The nest of which the accompanying photograph was taken was situated in the middle of a ploughed field, and I began photographic operations on April 14th, by which date the eggs must have been half incubated. Unfortunately, harrowing commenced on the same day.

Each time the tractor approached the sitting bird she would spring into the air, circle round expostulating, and, when the danger had passed, return to her interrupted brooding.

As the field was quite a small one, this operation was repeated at frequent intervals, until finally the tractor and harrow were making straight for the nest. I waited anxiously to see what would happen. Instead of driving straight over the nest, as I had feared, the ploughman stopped his tractor, removed the eggs from their straw-lined nest, made a scrape in the newly turned soil a few yards away, put a few wisps of straw around it, and put in the eggs. In a very short time the plover was back on her eggs, despite the fact that the ground surrounding the new nest had been completely changed by the harrow.

A few days later the tractor went over the ground again and the eggs were moved a second time. It is a high tribute to the devotion to duty of this pair of birds that, although twice forced to shift house, and constantly frightened from the nest by the photographer and the ploughman, all four eggs eventually hatched.

The photograph was taken with the ordinary No. 2 Folding Brownie and portrait attachment. No hide was used; the camera on its tripod was covered with sacking a few feet from the nest, while a line was run to a ditch about eighty yards away, from where the shutter was released.—R. CASEMENT.

**A HARROWING SITUATION**

THE ESTATE MARKET THE YEAR ENDING WELL

FOR its size the Isle of Wight contains a surprisingly large number of fine old houses and there is many an illustrious name linked with it. Farringford, the Freshwater home of Tennyson for forty years, is to be let, furnished, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. It was handy for the poet on his frequent visits to Queen Victoria at Osborne, and he was in turn visited at Farringford by the Prince Consort. Title deeds of the early fourteenth century, belonging to the manor, still exist. The hill on which the present house (illustrated to-day) stands was known as "Telegraph Hill," and there was a signalling station on it. At the beginning of the nineteenth century a mansion was built there, incorporating the old building, and this has been added to by the poet, his son, and his grandson, the present Lord Tennyson. The poet's earliest connection with the place was in November, 1853, when he rented it, buying the whole property three years afterwards.

NEWTON HOUSE

MAJOR H. C. ALLFREY'S executors have instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to sell Newton House, Tetbury, and the contents. The property, on the border of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, includes a picturesque old stone residence, partly Elizabethan, and 19 acres. The contents of the residence, including antique and modern furniture, bronzes, china and glass, and pictures by S. P. Jackson, J. M. Richardson, Copley Fielding, and others, will be sold on January 16th.

Roxholme, near Sleaford, a freehold residential property of 76 acres, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Earl and Lawrence. It includes grounds with an old stone dove-cote.

BUCKLAND: 1,300 ACRES SOLD

MR. ALFRED J. BURROWS (Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley) recently sold a good many lots of the splendid Brecon property, Buckland, under the hammer. Additional lots have since changed hands, including Newton Farm, Llansantffraed, 197 acres; Llanddetyl Old Rectory and 116 acres; and manorial rights over approximately twenty square miles. About 1,308 acres of the estate have now been sold. The two remaining lots are Buckland House, 104 acres, and Llanddetyl Hall Farm, 125 acres.

Cardiganshire property, Monachty, purchased for a client by Messrs. H. Lidington and Co., nearly 3,000 acres, includes the mansion, 170 acres of woodlands, twenty farms, thirty small holdings and seventeen cottages, and much of the town of Aberayron.

Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock have sold, in conjunction with Messrs. Sam Robbins, Westfield House, Rugby, the old mansion and 21 acres, to a development company, to pull down the mansion and erect houses.

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGIATE INVESTMENTS

ON behalf of two Cambridge Colleges important transactions have been conducted recently by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock. For King's College the firm has disposed of considerable areas of building land at Ruislip. Practically the whole of the land south of Park Wood (which was recently announced as to be bought by Middlesex County Council) will be in various stages of development in the near future. They negotiated on behalf of the college the sale of the large area of Copse Wood, between Ruislip and Northwood, recently acquired by Middlesex County Council under the scheme of the "green belt." Sites and ground rents in London and elsewhere have also been bought. Trinity College has acquired various investments through the agency of

Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock, including Bournemouth and other properties.

Among recent transactions by Messrs. William Whiteley, Limited, are the sales of the freeholds, Nos. 41, Chepstow Villas; 24, Princes Gate; 7, Lansdowne Crescent (with Messrs. Marsh and Parsons); 6, Pembridge Place (with Messrs. Hampton and Sons); and the leasehold, No. 7, Westbourne Street, as well as Hartfield, Gerrards Cross (with Messrs. Hetherington and Secrett), and Stranton Lymington.

Messrs. Constable and Maude have sold a house on the Aldwick Bay estate, near Bognor, known as Sea Shanty, jointly with Mr. Charles Lewin and Mr. A. W. Martin. The Lymes, Bishop's Castle, was sold after auction. The firm is to sell Yarnton Manor, near Oxford, 330 acres; and Fry's Great Wood, Boldre, a modern house in the New Forest.

WARREN MERE. THURSLEY

SIR WALTER WINDHAM has ordered Messrs. George Trollope and Sons to sell Warren Mere, Thursley, a magnificent example of the work of Sir Edwin Lutyens, four miles from Godalming. The gardens are beautiful, and the 80 acres (in which are four lakes, two of which are full of trout) are surrounded by 800 acres of common. The shooting is really most remarkable for so small a property, a season's game bag having shown as many as 400 pheasants and partridges, eighty wild duck, and snipe and woodcock.

The illustrated reference on December 14th to New Place, Haslemere, merits a footnote—that most of the garden paths are paved with stone from the old school, in Newgate Street, of Christ's Hospital; Mr. R. F. Wells designed one at least of the lead statues, that at the fountain; and the bronze of the French peasant woman. The grand old wrought-iron gates, beside the tennis lawns, came from the Athelhampton estate, in Dorset; and one of the sundials is supported on a pillar from the balustrade of old London Bridge. Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor and Messrs. Cubitt and West are to sell the "Voysey" house and gardens, on which over £30,000 was spent in the thirty years that the late Sir Algernon Methuen held it.

SCOTTISH ESTATE SOLD

USAN, Angus, has been sold by Mr. C. W. Ingram. The estate, near Montrose, extends to the seashore and has an area of 900 acres, chiefly agricultural. The estate includes Usan mansion, and net salmon fishing in the sea and South Esk. The house is of the Adam period.

Sales by Mr. A. T. Underwood include: Woodside Farm, Hookwood (with Messrs. Ibbett, Mosely, Card and Co.); Hookwood Manor, near Horley; and 60 acres at Burleigh House Farm, Crawley Down.

One of the many little islands on the Essex coast, Skippers, Hamford Water, can be reached by a hard at low tide, otherwise it is necessary to punt across. The area is 140 acres, and the island is a resort of wildfowl. Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff are to sell.

TURNOVER EXCEEDING £7,600,000

IN a well written review of business in the closing year, Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., reporting sales and purchases of £53,865,320 and mortgages for £3,738,260, say that rates of interest on all sorts of investments remain low and show few signs of rising, but that: "Such are the merits of real estate as an investment, that not merely ground rents and business premises, but all classes of realty, continue in keen demand. Here we feel bound to point out that whereas 'freehold' and 'leasehold' and other legal terms have a clearly defined meaning, the description of property lacks definition, and that the need for expert examination of securities has never been greater than at present. The eagerness of the buying public has brought a good many doubtful and inferior lots into the market, for example, so-called 'freehold ground rents' which are so near the proper figure for a rack rental as to be very poor propositions; and business premises which are let to venturesome traders at rents which can hardly be maintained. Expert advice is more than ever necessary in the selection and valuation of property."

BUYING SEATS FOR OCCUPATION

"**L**IKE all the leading firms, Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. have had no difficulty this year in disposing of farms, but the number offered for sale has been very small. The value of farms as an investment has facilitated the sale of large estates in their entirety, but of the latter only a few have come into the open market, and these have mainly been sold for private occupation. It seems reasonable to suppose that the day is not distant when such of the landed estates as remain undivided will be firmly held by resident proprietors keeping a large acreage under their own immediate personal control. For the time being, despite the very diminished supply of such estates for sale—there are plenty of fine houses to be let—prices remain at a level very favourable to the buyer. Naturally, the break-up of ancestral seats cannot have gone on for a generation without seriously reducing the number of available properties. The list of mansions that have been converted into schools, sanatoria, holiday homes, country clubs and so forth, after sale by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., is a long one, and it can be extended by adding the names of mansions that have been sold for demolition, and seats that have been vested in the National Trust or otherwise dedicated to public use."

COUNTRY HOUSES SELLING

"**T**HE era of poor prices of residential properties in country districts is apparently ending, and freeholds of from 2 to 250 acres are saleable now at a reasonable price in a few weeks instead of lingering, as they used to do, on the books for months. Of town houses and flats, the firm has let or sold more this year than for a very long period. The auctions at their Berkeley Square saleroom have been frequent, and attended by large numbers who, as the sales testify, did not come out of idle curiosity."

The year's turnover by Messrs. F. D. Ibbett, Mosely, Card and Co. is about £500,000. They say that "the demand for the compact medium-sized property continues by far to exceed the numbers available, the present general tendency being to acquire either the very modern or the more favoured period houses, both incorporating up-to-date facilities. During 1935 vendors have shown increasing confidence in auctions, as a means of realising the highest prices, and the consistently good results forthcoming are proof of the efficacy of this method." ARRITER.



FARRINGFORD AT FRESHWATER.

Large Persian Carpets at greatly reduced prices

during

Harvey Nichols' Winter Sale which begins December 30

SMALL PERSIAN RUGS and strips are to be found in most carpet showrooms, but it's very unusual to discover anywhere really large Persian Carpets in such sizes as we have listed below. And it's still more unusual to see them at specially reduced Sale prices!

			Formerly	Sale Price
Cream ground Kirman	.. 19 ft. 9 in. × 9 ft. 0 in.	.. £195 0 0	.. £155 0 0	
Soft Rose Ground Tabriz	.. 20 ft. 0 in. × 14 ft. 0 in.	.. £145 0 0	.. £115 0 0	
Blue Ground Khorassan	.. 21 ft. 3 in. × 13 ft. 5 in.	.. £145 0 0	.. £115 0 0	
Red Ground Heriz	.. 25 ft. 3 in. × 15 ft. 4 in.	.. £135 0 0	.. £105 0 0	
Wine Ground Meshed	.. 19 ft. 8 in. × 13 ft. 0 in.	.. £125 0 0	.. £98 10 0	
Blue Ground Mahal	.. 22 ft. 8 in. × 14 ft. 2 in.	.. £120 0 0	.. £95 0 0	
Red Ground Bidjar	.. 19 ft. 10 in. × 12 ft. 3 in.	.. £115 0 0	.. £89 10 0	
Wine Ground Tabriz	.. 19 ft. 2 in. × 12 ft. 8 in.	.. £115 0 0	.. £89 10 0	
Soft Rose Ground Heriz	.. 20 ft. 7 in. × 12 ft. 4 in.	.. £105 0 0	.. £83 10 0	
Soft Red Ground Heriz	.. 22 ft. 11 in. × 13 ft. 6 in.	.. £105 0 0	.. £83 10 0	
Blue Ground Bactiari	.. 25 ft. 9 in. × 16 ft. 5 in.	.. £105 0 0	.. £83 10 0	
Black Ground Bactiari	.. 23 ft. 6 in. × 13 ft. 2 in.	.. £98 10 0	.. £79 10 0	
Blue Ground Eereghan	.. 18 ft. 0 in. × 10 ft. 9 in.	.. £95 0 0	.. £79 10 0	
Rose Ground Tabriz	.. 18 ft. 9 in. × 10 ft. 5 in.	.. £85 0 0	.. £67 10 0	
Cream Ground Kirman	.. 13 ft. 9 in. × 9 ft. 11 in.	.. £79 10 0	.. £65 0 0	
Wine Ground Carabagh	.. 20 ft. 0 in. × 10 ft. 2 in.	.. £69 10 0	.. £57 10 0	
Soft Red Ground Heriz	.. 17 ft. 0 in. × 10 ft. 7 in.	.. £69 10 0	.. £55 0 0	
Red Ground Heriz	.. 17 ft. 9 in. × 11 ft. 8 in.	.. £69 10 0	.. £55 0 0	
Blue Ground Khorassan	.. 16 ft. 8 in. × 13 ft. 4 in.	.. £59 10 0	.. £45 0 0	
Cream Ground Mahal	.. 16 ft. 11 in. × 10 ft. 8 in.	.. £59 10 0	.. £45 0 0	
Soft Blue Ground Meshed	.. 15 ft. 8 in. × 11 ft. 5 in.	.. £52 10 0	.. £42 10 0	
Blue Ground Fereghan	.. 16 ft. 11 in. × 8 ft. 5 in.	.. £47 10 0	.. £39 10 0	
Soft Blue Ground Meshed	.. 14 ft. 2 in. × 11 ft. 2 in.	.. £49 10 0	.. £39 10 0	
Soft Blue Ground Khorassan	.. 14 ft. 7 in. × 9 ft. 11 in.	.. £49 10 0	.. £39 10 0	
Camel Ground Hamadan	.. 13 ft. 8 in. × 9 ft. 3 in.	.. £47 10 0	.. £39 10 0	
Blue Ground Tabriz	.. 12 ft. 1 in. × 9 ft. 7 in.	.. £49 10 0	.. £39 10 0	
Blue Ground Kirman	.. 12 ft. 4 in. × 8 ft. 10 in.	.. £35 0 0	.. £25 0 0	
Blue Ground Meshed	.. 11 ft. 3 in. × 8 ft. 4 in.	.. £22 10 0	.. £17 15 0	
Cream Ground Mahal	.. 12 ft. 2 in. × 9 ft. 5 in.	.. £21 0 0	.. £16 16 0	
Rust Ground Heriz	.. 12 ft. 1 in. × 8 ft. 5 in.	.. £18 18 0	.. £14 15 0	

Carpets, second floor



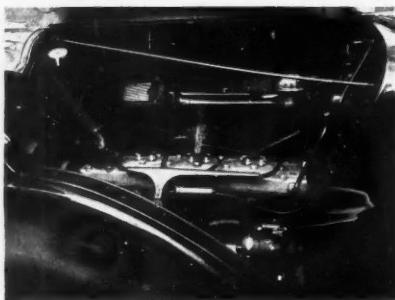
NEW CARS TESTED.—XXXI: PACKARD MODEL 120

If I had known nothing about the car and if anyone had asked me after a ten-mile drive at what figure I should price the new Model 120 Packard, I should have said over £1,000, and yet the saloon only costs £495 in this country. Packard have, of course, been world-famous for their cars for many years, but principally in the high-price class, and this new Model 120 is anything but high-priced. Yet it behaves with all the old-time dignity and sureness of the Packards one knows so well and has all the fire and snap that anyone can require. It has a genuine maximum speed of 85 m.p.h., is superbly easy to control, and has the comfortable feeling that is only found among the few great luxury cars of the world.

In addition to their reputation for sound engineering, Packard have been the originators of many new devices which are now commonplaces of the motoring world, and this new Model 120, though by no means full of "stunts," is replete with ingenious devices for making motoring better and safer, while at the same time sound construction has not been forgotten. I can safely say that this model is the most pleasant hailing from America that I have driven for many years.

Incidentally, the "120" stands for the length of the wheelbase. In appearance, though Transatlantic influences are obvious, there is none of that excess of freakishness which spoils many a design from over the water. It is just a good, sound-looking car with a touch of rakishness in design.

As far as the ordinary details of the engine are concerned, these follow accepted



practice, though the whole finish of the power unit is better than is usual. There is a detachable aluminium cylinder head with the small sparking plugs recessed into it, a large down-draught carburettor, and the usual ignition apparatus which is easily accessible. One of the most pleasant features of the car is the beautiful road-holding at any speed on any surface. The chassis design incorporates Packards' own design of independent front-wheel springing, which, in accordance with the usual American practice of naming everything to give it an air of mystery and obscurity, is called "Safe-T-Flex." In spite of the name, however,

Specification

Eight cylinders, 73mm. bore by 113mm. stroke. Capacity, 3,668 c.c. Rated 26.4 h.p. Tax £20 5s. Side valves. Five-bearing crank-shaft. Dual down-draught carburettor with air cleaner and silencer. Coil ignition with automatic advance. Three forward speeds gear box, all silent, with synchromesh second and top. Over-all length of car, 16ft. 2ins.; over-all width, 6ft. Five-seater saloon, £495.

Performance

Tapley Meter.—Maximum pull on top gear of 4.7 to 1, 270lb. per ton, equal to climbing gradient of 1 in 8.2 at a steady speed. Maximum pull on second gear of 6.67 to 1, 400lb. per ton, equal to gradient of 1 in 5.5. Bottom gear ratio of 10.6 to 1. Maximum accelerating pull on top gear on level, 250lb. per ton, equal to acceleration from 10 to 30 m.p.h. in 8secs. Speedometer.—Top gear: 10 to 20 m.p.h. in 4secs.; 10 to 30 m.p.h. in 8secs.; 10 to 50 m.p.h. in 17secs. Second gear: 10 to 30 m.p.h. in 5secs. Standing 50 m.p.h. through gears to second in 13 1-5secs. Standing 60 m.p.h. through gears to second in 18secs.

Brakes

Hydraulic servo-assisted on all four wheels. Ferodo Tapley meter, on wet tarred surface, 94 per cent. Stop in 15ft. from 20 m.p.h., 32ft. from 30 m.p.h., and 86ft. from 50 m.p.h. Weight of car as tested, two up, 1 ton 16cwt. 3qrs.

the system undoubtedly works, and is, in fact, one of the best of these designs, worthy to rank with Lancia and Mercedes. This is undoubtedly helped by an extremely rigid chassis whose "X" member has a box extension which reaches almost to the very end of the frame. The front-wheel springing incorporates coil springs and torque arms which make the whole a very rigid part of the frame, while the steering, which is operated by transverse rods, is extremely pleasant. This steering is, in fact, one of the features which makes the car so pleasant to control at any speed. It has sufficient castor action, and feels absolutely the same at 80 m.p.h. as at 10 m.p.h. It is of the worm and roller type, and, while it is sufficiently low geared for real lightness, the car answers instantaneously to a touch of the wheel, and road shocks are not reflected through the wheel.

The brakes, of the hydraulic type, are assisted by a servo, which makes their application extremely light, while at the same time they are really powerful and

absolutely safe even on a wet and distinctly slippery surface. Though our roads in this country are now so good that springing which will ride over really rough potholes without causing discomfort to the occupants of the car is not such a vital necessity as in the past, yet this Packard is equally good on really terrible surfaces, which can be negotiated at quite fantastic speeds. In addition, the car is not only a main road vehicle, as little lanes which are hardly wider than itself can be negotiated in comfort and safety and without that feeling that one is asking the vehicle to perform an unsuitable task.

Another clever detail is the clutch. This is very light, as only comparatively light springs are used, but this clutch is semi-automatic in action, as weights producing centrifugal forces hold the clutch in hard at any speed and make it impossible for it to slip. The result is a clutch that is a real delight to use.

The actual brake horse-power developed is stated to be 95, and as the car is not light as these vehicles go this would certainly be required to attain the performance. The car will pull away from a crawl on top gear, and, indeed, no other gear is necessary for the lazy driver. For those, however, who like to get the cream of the performance, second is a very useful ratio, well over 60 m.p.h. being available on this ratio. First, too, is high enough to make it useful for a quick traffic get-away. Semi-elliptic springs are used for the rear suspension, and these are enclosed in metal covers. The fuel system consists of a 16-gallon tank at the rear, while a mechanical pump



raises the fuel to the carburettor. The cooling water is circulated by pump, and special arrangements are made to ensure that cool water is pumped direct on to the exhaust valve seatings. Another very good feature of the car is the excellent turning circle, which is only 39ft. in both directions, and for so large a car is exceptional.

The five-passenger saloon body has ample room, and there is also a generous width for both those in the front and the rear of the car. Dual wind-screenwipers are used, and the single-pane wind screen does not open, this being the only point on the car that I can criticise.



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	Price per sub-unit	Yield per cent, per annum	
FIRST PORTFOLIO	22/6	£4 11 7	includg. a recurring share bonus
SECOND PORTFOLIO	19/- x.d.	£4 16 5	" " "
THIRD PORTFOLIO	20/3	£4 15 8	All cash dividends
FOURTH PORTFOLIO	21/3	£4 16 0	" "
AGGREGATE YIELD EQUALS			
4 3/4%			

In the same period the additional yields derived from the sale of share bonuses and rights, not normally regarded as being recurring, were:—

FIRST PORTFOLIO	£2 1 7%
FOURTH PORTFOLIO	£0 5 9%

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WINTER SPORT IN AUSTRIA

EVERY year since the close of the Great War more and more people from this country are forming the habit of going to Austria for winter sport. There has long been a traditional friendship between ourselves and the Austrians, and they always gave visitors from England a warm welcome. The cheerful nature of the people, their songs and customs, add a great deal to the enjoyment of an Austrian holiday. The question of cost is always important, and of necessity prices vary, but even in the more popular resorts it is always possible to obtain inclusive terms from 7 schillings. Of course, in the more fashionable hotels the tariff is higher, but even there it is possible to find comfortable accommodation with meals, etc., at about £1 sterling a day. All Austrian hotels are centrally heated, and nearly always hot water is running, if desired, in one's bedroom.

It should be remembered that three-fifths of the whole of Austria consists of Alps, and even as far east as the Vienna district the Rax and the Schneeburg reach an altitude of 7,000ft. It is not, perhaps, generally realised that winter sport conditions prevail until May, at least in the higher resorts, and that the later weeks of winter are especially delightful inasmuch as days, and frequently weeks, of bright sunshine can be relied upon. Almost everywhere there are excellent classes both for skaters and skiers, and a week's instruction is to be obtained almost everywhere at very reasonable cost.

For many years the Arlberg, that tract of mountainous country which divides the Vorarlberg from Tyrol, has been a favoured

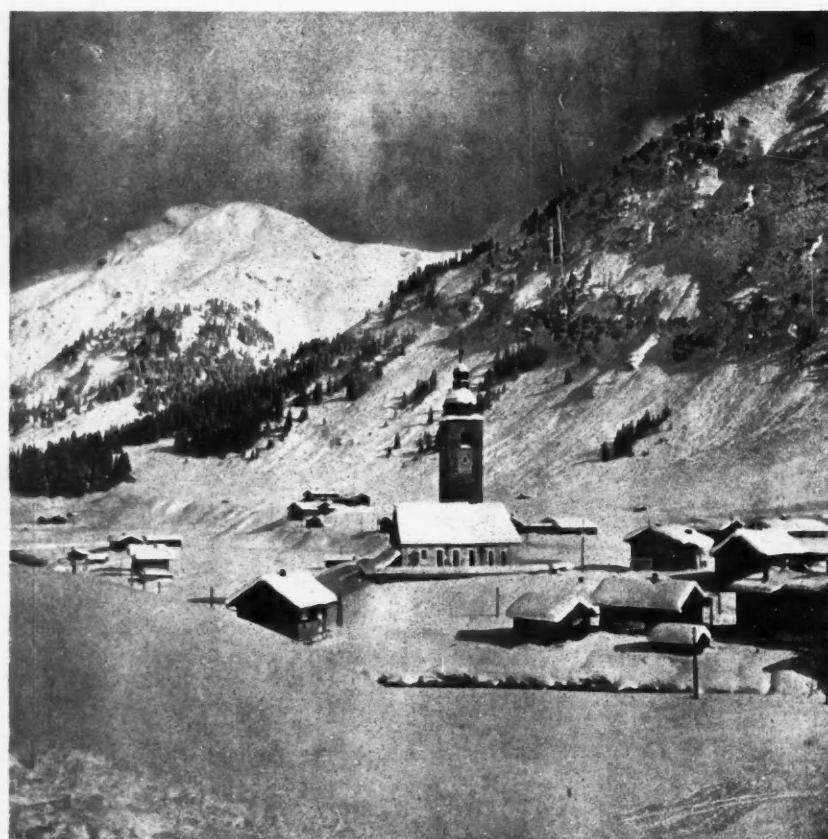


SKI-ING NEAR HOFGASTEIN IN THE SALZBURG REGION

resort, and there are some superb winter sports centres, such as St. Anton, Zurs, St. Christoph and Lech, while only a little lower is Kitzbuhel, which still enjoys the popularity that has attracted visitors for many years. Of special importance is the first-named of these resorts, for it is the home town of Hannes Schneider, the world-famous ski-instructor, who invented and carries on the Arlberg ski-ing technique. One more place in this district deserves a mention, however brief, and that is Gurgl, high up in the lovely Ötztal, where snow conditions are most reliable and the terrain

all one could wish for. The whole valley, with its high mountains dominated by glaciers, is, as a district, a paradise for skiers. To the east of the Arlberg lies picturesque Innsbruck, which has rightly been described as the "Capital of Winter Sport." The valley is open and sunny, but the mountains are near enough for day excursions into the heart of the Alpine country. Within easy distance of Innsbruck and attained without difficulty is the Hungerburg Plateau, while only twenty minutes away by omnibus is Igls, at a height of 2,700ft., above which towers the Patscherkofel, where there is a magnificent stretch for ski-ing slopes. Not far away to the east is Zell am See, just outside the borders of Tyrol. Want of space forbids more than a mere reference to the many delightful resorts in the Gastein Valley, the Salzkammergut, on the nearer edge of which is Salzburg, one of the most beautiful towns in Europe, and such favourite places, both in summer and winter, as Ischl, Ebensee, and Bad Aussee.

This winter, as heretofore, many arrangements have been made for holding popular and even spectacular sporting events. In early February the Austrian Ski-ing Races will take place at Bad Gastein, to determine the Austrian participants in the German Olympiade at Garmisch. A week or so earlier ski-ing competitions will take place at Ischl and will include downhill and long-distance ski races. The great event of the year will be the races, on February 21st and onwards, at Innsbruck, where the new course begins on the 8,030ft. high Glungengeizer. Other events at the meeting will be the international ski-jumping competition and a downhill ski race open to all comers.



LECH, A FAVOURITE RESORT IN THE ARLBURG

The South and East African Year Book for 1936 has just been published by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, and, in addition to 1,100 pages of text and many new features, it contains a new copyright atlas, brought up to date by those eminent cartographers, Messrs. Bartholomew and Sons. The price of this erudite and intensely interesting super-guide is only 2s. 6d., or 3s. post free in this country. Many features which have appeared in former editions reappear, including chapters for the business man and accounts of the gold industry, many hints for tourists, naturalists, invalids, teachers and students. Of very special interest is the chapter devoted to immigrants, with sections dealing with land laws, agriculture, livestock breeding, dairy farming, etc. A most valuable work.

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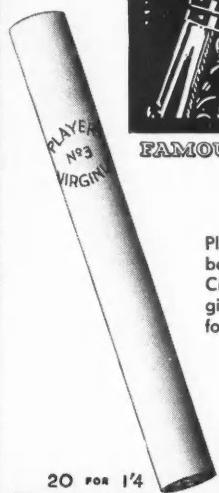
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FAMOUS FIGURES

In 1585 Sir Richard Grenville was sent by Sir Walter Raleigh to complete the occupation of the newly founded colony which became Virginia, the most famous Tobacco growing state in the world. Player's No. 3 is another figure easily remembered because of its merits, representing, as it does, a Cigarette of delightful mellowness and flavour, giving always that little extra quality so necessary for complete enjoyment by the critical smoker.

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Not only in this country are the ravages of stomach troubles found. Mrs. George Stevenson, of Manitoba, Canada, has just emerged triumphant from a terrible experience. A short while ago, she was only a shadow of her present self. Eight ghastly years of stomach trouble had worn her body and mind to breaking point. Let Mrs. Stevenson tell the rest of her story in her own grateful words:

"I sent for nearly everything I read about for stomach trouble, but it got so bad I went to a doctor, and he told me I had a duodenal ulcer. I was on a milk diet for months. Then I wrote home to my brother in Scotland to send me a 5/- bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Tablets, for I thought if I did not get better I would go crazy. I have taken three 5/- bottles of Maclean Brand and feel so well and seldom have any pain. If I have the least pain I take one tablet and I feel 'dandy.'"

Letters still arrive in their thousands! From Canada, from Europe, from almost every district in the British Isles, letters written by former stomach sufferers arrive at the offices of Macleans. Whether you take Maclean Brand Stomach Powder or Tablets the result will be the same—remarkably quick relief from pain, a healthy appetite once again, freedom from stomach trouble. Get a bottle now and know what it is to be free from the thraldom of Indigestion. Look for the "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" signature on the bottle and avoid cheap and useless substitutes. Maclean Brand Stomach Powder or Tablets are sold only in bottles in cartons, 1/3, 2/- and 5/-. Never sold loose.

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BROCHURES FROM GEHEIMRAT Dr. FLORENZ WIGGER

THE LADIES' FIELD

Cool Clothes for Southern Sunshine

AT this time of year those tempting advertisements of hot blue skies and hibiscus flowers, of flying fish and baskets of sun-warmed fruit, and dusky Hawaiian belles, which have been tantalising us all the winter, become pretty well irresistible, and people flock to the steamship offices and book joyfully for cruises to the West Indies, to Madeira, to Algiers, Egypt, Greece and Palestine, to India and the East Indies. Or if they like to take their pleasures less heartily, they thankfully board the Blue Train and wake up next morning in the south of France. The thought of three more long months of icy blasts and rain, of thick dark clothes and pinched faces, becomes too much, and happy travellers-to-be rush off to buy dark glasses and sunburn-oil, and cool light clothes. These last are not so easy to find at this time of year; the shops are only just beginning their spring collections and special cruising clothes. But cruising has become such a national sport now that it has to be specially catered for; uncrushable evening dresses, straw hats in the heart of winter, bathing-dresses and sun-suits specially designed, are all making their appearance.

The two suits for southern wear shown on



Philip Harben
NAVY BLUE BRAID BINDS THIS NEAT WHITE LINEN SUIT
From Richard Sands

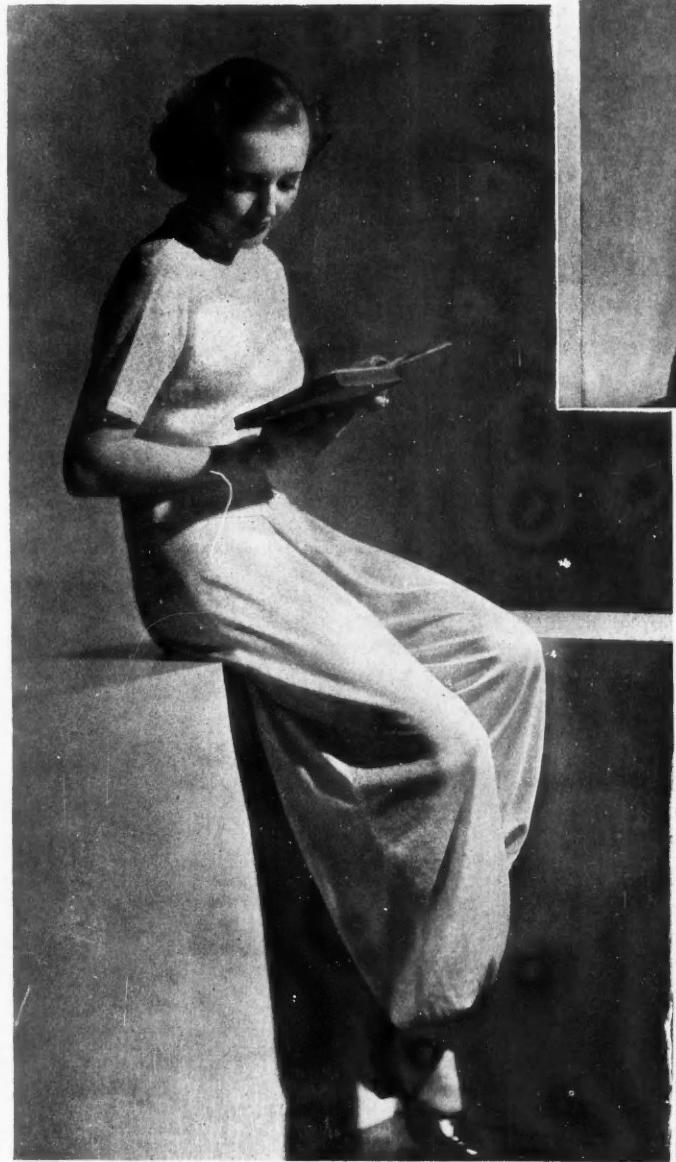


A GAY RED AND WHITE LINEN COAT
OVER A WHITE FROCK
From Richard Sands

this page are both from Richard Sands of Sloane Street. On the left, a very trim and tailored white linen suit, the edges and pockets of the jacket bound with navy blue braid—braid is a favourite trimming this winter. The skirt has inverted pleats over the knees to allow free movement, and is cut on a very slim line. The short-sleeved silk shirt which goes with this suit is navy blue silk spotted with white and red; altogether a very attractive *ensemble* for your shore expeditions if you are cruising. Above is another charming outfit; the dress of cream-coloured linen has a divided skirt. The three-quarter-length coat is of cream linen with a red overcheck, and the same material is used to edge the collar and pockets and form the sash belt on the plain tailored short-sleeved dress. This dress could very well be worn for tennis or golf, for which the divided skirt makes it particularly suitable; and the coat could also be worn over other dresses, a red linen one for instance. These two outfits, with a white wool overcoat, a white jersey and a red cardigan, and perhaps a couple of plain cotton frocks with sun-bathing backs, would make a complete cruising day *trousseau* for anyone who wanted to travel light. The obvious advantage of a simple colour scheme like this is that one white hat (with different coloured ribbons), a white or red bag, and two pairs of shoes, navy blue and white and plain white, would see you through.

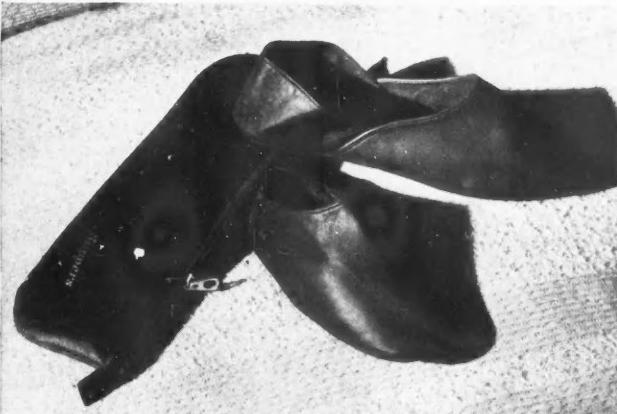
NEAT NIGHT-CLOTHES FOR TRAVELLING

FOR those who are packing slender suit-cases to fly south to the sun, practical uncrushable rather tailored accessories are a necessity. Nights in the train, even the most luxurious of trains, are not particularly comfortable affairs, and simple practical night-clothes are a blessing on such occasions. And for those who will be travelling energetically about Spain or Greece, stopping at a different hotel every night, clothes that will not suffer from constant packing are a consideration. So for all these types of holiday you will do well to choose night-things like the ones on this page, all of which come from Gorringes. On the right is a very smart dressing-gown, with the kind of checks usually seen on tweeds, but made of a soft woollen material; navy blue and white are the colours. It is a very tailored affair, with patch pockets and a plain collar, and with it go navy blue leather Grecian slippers. It is worn over a pair of sleek brown satin pyjamas, with a narrow piping of green for their only trimming.



ON the left a very new thing in pyjamas is shown—the trousers are Turkish, gathered in round the ankle, which is pleasantly warm and very original. These pale pink pyjamas, which can be had in other colours, are made of a silk and wool mixture; the jersey top is in a lace pattern, and has short sleeves and a polo neck. Altogether these are very warm and practical pyjamas for the traveller; they do not crush, and they are very easy to get in and out of. Below is a pair of leather travelling bedroom slippers, with a matching leather zip-fastened case into which they neatly fold, the whole thing taking up no more room in your suit-case than a pair of gloves.

CATHARINE HAYTER.



SOME UNCOMMON SHRUBS

CLETHRA FARGESII, which appears to have been introduced by Wilson from Hupeh, is a shrub well worthy of the attention of those who have a lime-free soil to offer it. It has not the great merit of *C. Delavayi*, but is superior to *C. barbinervis*, and further distinguishes itself in garden usefulness by its flowering period coming between that of those two species. The oval-lanceolate leaves are a bright green and up to 6ins. long. The August flowers, borne in a cluster of racemes 6ins. in length, are bell-shaped and white, and these begin to appear when the shrub is no more than 3ft. high. *C. Fargesii* is doubtless hardier than Delavay's. A deciduous shrub which ultimately attains 10ft. or more, it ripens its wood early, and it seems quite content with a well-drained, light lime free loam which does not dry out in summer.

AN ATTRACTIVE BERRYING SHRUB

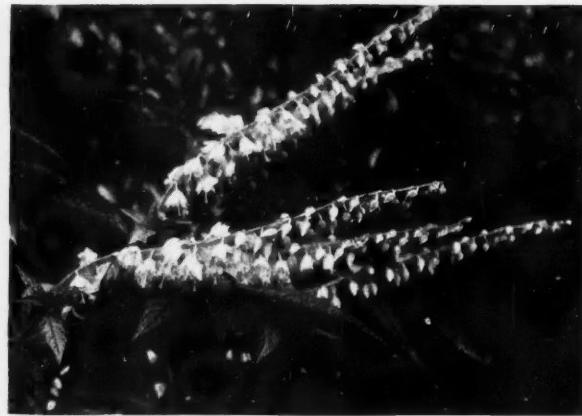
HYMNANTHERA CRASSIFOLIA is one of the few New Zealand shrubs which can be considered hardy almost anywhere in Britain. Growing in a cold soil, it has withstood 30° of frost without the least injury beyond the loss of a few leaves, which is a minor matter for the plant is generally regarded as a sub-evergreen.

Commonly seen as quite a small bush of 3-4ft., it will attain at least double that stature, as shown by a fine old specimen at Bodnant. As a hard-wooded, angular-branched shrub, densely furnished, especially when young, with little, leathery, deep green leaves, the plant may not arouse much enthusiasm. But the flowers, if insignificant, have an interest for the botanist, since they reveal the fact that we have in this plant a shrubby member of the violet order, and before the summer is over *H. crassifolia* makes full amends for shortcomings in decorative distinction by yielding a prodigious crop of berries. Green in the early stages, these berries, as large as small peas, develop a marble whiteness with a touch of leaden grey on their exposed sides, and in this state they will often remain on the branches the winter through, crowding the older wood with extraordinary profusion. Although easily accommodated, it seems to prefer a good hearty loam with unfailing summer moisture, cropping more heavily and holding its fruit longer than it does in lighter and drier soils. R. W.

A RARE HONEYSUCKLE

LONICERA HEMSLEYANUM is one of those plants which, although introduced a good many years ago and possessing much garden merit, has ever remained on the rare list. Indeed, it was some time before I could acquire any information regarding its introduction; but Mr. F. J. Chittenden tells me that the specimen in the Kew Herbarium was sent home by Maries (when collecting for Veitch in China, 1877-79), and suggests that he may have introduced the seed. Wilson, it seems, also found the shrub in Hupeh, but states that it was very uncommon.

However, a small plant started in this garden some seven or eight years ago went away vigorously, soon presenting several slender, erect stems which, branching freely, arch over at the tips with much elegance. The shrub, which is deciduous and perfectly hardy, is now 6ft. high. The leaves, lance-shaped and pale green, are about 2ins. long and borne, usually in pairs, on twigs which stand at almost right angles with the branch, as will be seen in the illustration. In late May or June flowers



THE AUGUST-FLOWERING CLETHRA FARGESII

appear singly or in small clusters at the tips or joints of the older wood, and these, nearly 1in. across, are a yellowish ivory and faintly scented. The blossoms are pretty enough, but the primary charm of this honeysuckle is its fruits. These, ripening in early autumn, are the size and colour of red currants, and they often persist long after the leaves have fallen. A. T. J.

THE BEST SHRUBBY HYPERICUM

SOME years ago a shrubby hypericum labelled *H. sp.* Rogers was sent to me, with an enthusiastic note as to its superiority. It has so fully proved itself worthy of what was said of it that one has no hesitation in placing it at the head of all shrubby hypericums in quality and general garden merit. In growth it bears some resemblance to those of the *H. patulum* group, with a height of 4-5ft., but the leaves are larger and a deeper green, and the habit perhaps more arching and elegant. But its chief distinction is in the flowers, which, instead of being salver-shaped, are deeply bowl-shaped, extraordinarily thick and waxen in texture, and the colour is a highly glossed golden orange so rich a hue that it makes the flowers of *H. patulum* Henryi appear quite pale by comparison. These wonderful blossoms are 3-4ins. across, and although the shrub is one of the first to flower in summer, my plants were still carrying a number of blooms to the end of November.

H. Leschenaultii is much like the above in general character, form of flower, and colour, some regarding it as even better. But it appears to be rather tender, whereas *H. Rogersii*, as it is sometimes listed, is quite hardy enough for most districts. What this shrub will eventually be called has not been definitely decided. But it was provisionally labelled *H. Rogersii* by Glasnevin when seed was first sent there by a Mr. Rogers of the Indian Forestry Service. It seems, passing strange that a plant of such outstanding quality as *H. Rogersii*, should have remained for so long almost unknown. J.

THE DWARF BUCKEYE

AESCULUS PARVIFLORA is a most useful shrubby horse-chestnut for it comes into flower in late summer, and as a neatly rounded bush, broader than its height, it makes an admirable subject for the sunny side of a woodland or lawn bed. Moreover, the young leaves in spring are so beautiful with their shining amber-green and red stalks, so handsome later when they attain the dimensions of those of a horse-chestnut, that the plant is worthy of a place for its foliage alone. The flowers, carried in erect terminal panicles of 9ins. or more in length, which stand well above the foliage, are white, but the pink stamens that stand out conspicuously impart to the inflorescence a delicate rosy flush. *A. parviflora*, though coming from the south-eastern United States, is quite hardy, and will thrive under almost any conditions. Its average height may not exceed 6ft. in this country, but it increases slowly by offsets, eventually making a wide table-topped shrub which needs a good deal of room.

SEED CATALOGUES

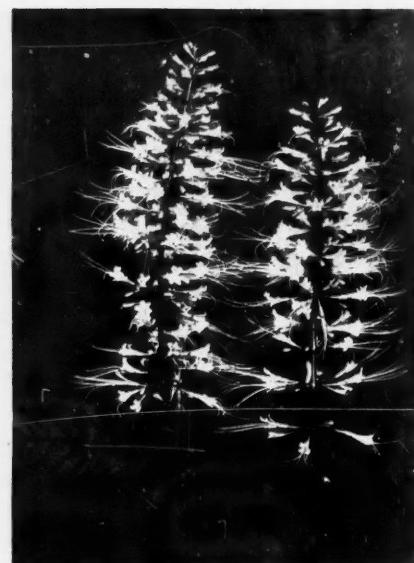
Comprehensive seed catalogues for 1936 have been received from Messrs. Sutton and Sons, Reading; Messrs. Carters Tested Seeds, Raynes Park, London; Messrs. Dobbie and Co., Edinburgh, and Messrs. Unwins, Histon, Cambs, and gardeners will find a study of these pages well worth while.



THE ELEGANT LONICERA HEMSLEYANUM, whose yellowish ivory flowers are followed by red fruits



A CHARMING SHRUB FOR AUTUMN EFFECT. The white-berried *Hymanthera crassifolia* from New Zealand



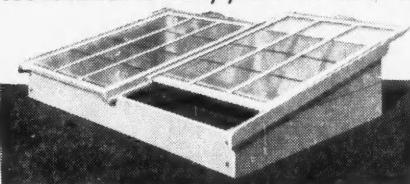
A FINE LATE-SUMMER FLOWERING SHRUB. The dwarf buckeye, *Aesculus parviflora*





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MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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FOR THE DEAF

Because their deprivation is one that does not show, deaf people get very little of the sympathy—and far too little of the patience—that their plight deserves. Cut off from ready communion with their kind, from the joys of music and the sounds of nature, with many of the trifling affairs of every-day life made unbelievably difficult and irritating to conduct, their lot is very hard, and every chance of alleviating it should be sought for. "Ardente" it is claimed will assist even the actually deaf—i.e., without ear drums—to hear by a system involving no use of the ears themselves at all. In almost every case made-to-measure fitting is necessary for perfect success, but tests, consultation and advice are given free at 369, Oxford Street, or can be arranged at the enquirer's home, so that there should be no difficulty in the way of taking advantage of this new development of aural science.

LOW RENTALS FOR OFFICERS' FAMILIES

We have just received the eighteenth Annual Report of the Housing Association

for Officers' Families (6, Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1): it is a fine record of fine work well done, and makes the most cheerful sort of reading, since it tells of great benefits wisely conferred and deeply appreciated. The late Sir Lawrence Weaver played an active part in the Association's foundation, and all its subsequent affairs until his death, particularly in the purchase of land and buildings and the erection of houses and flats, and much of the excellent housing illustrated in the Report would suggest that the Association is still working on the lines it followed then, when first founded by the late Mrs. Willie James. Its object, broadly, is to assist the widows and other dependents of officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, disabled officers and their families, by providing housing accommodation at low rentals, for it is pointed out that many people of this class have less income than a working man for whom a cheap council house and free education for his children are available. The Association now owns 177 houses and flats. But the good work of the Association does not end here, for direct financial assistance is given first to applicants approved for tenancies in the Association's own properties but awaiting vacancies, of whom there is always a considerable list; secondly, for those who, for health, family or other personal reasons or because of employment, schooling and so on, must reside where the Association has no property; and thirdly, to those whom a little temporary help will serve to put on their feet. The whole of its affairs are managed with a rare combination of business ability and benevolence, and there are few causes where help is better deserved.

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A CORRECTION

In our issue of December 7th, in the advertisement on page lxi of Messrs. James Neill and Co. (Sheffield), Limited, the prices of their Eclipse Razors were incorrectly given. The new reduced prices of these excellent razors are 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; blades, 3 for 1s.



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No. 2032.

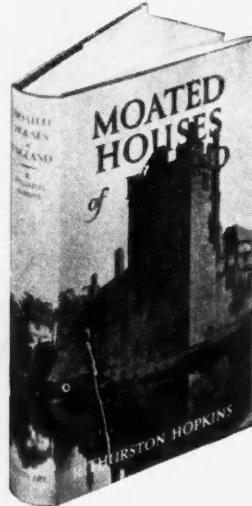
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